

OPEN DOOR POLICY IN CHINA AGAIN INSISTED UPON

Wholehearted Support by United States Is Announced by Secretary Hughes in Reply to Note from Chinese Minister

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, has reaffirmed America's stand in behalf of the open door in China, and has declared that this country has sought no special privileges, nor will it permit its nationals to be excluded from undertaking legitimate enterprises or participating in the advantages of trade enjoyed by the nationals of other countries in China.

This announcement was made in connection with the protests that have been made by British, Japanese and Danish governments against the erection by the Federal Telegraph Company, an American concern, of certain wireless stations in China, under the company's contract with the Chinese Government dated January 8, 1921.

Chinese Inquiry and Hughes' Reply  
The Chinese Minister in Washington recently made an inquiry as to whether the United States Government contemplated withdrawing its support of the company, in view of the protests of the foreign governments.

In reply the Secretary of State on July 1, 1921, sent the following note: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of June 9, and in reply assure you that it is not the intention of this government to withdraw from the position hitherto taken by it in support of the rights accruing to the Federal Telegraph Company under the contract of January 8, last. In its view, the communications which it has received from the other interested governments, in reply to its inquiries as to the reasons for their protests to the Chinese authorities against this contract, tend only to confirm this government in its belief that the adverse claims which have been urged as excluding the Federal Telegraph Company from participating with the Chinese Government in establishing wireless communications are founded upon assertions of monopolistic or preferential rights in the field of Chinese governmental enterprise, which cannot be regarded as either legal or justly rights of American citizens in China, or with the principle of the open door.

Open Door Policy  
"Your reference to the principle of the open door affords me the opportunity to assure you of this government's continuance in wholehearted support of that principle, which it has traditionally regarded as fundamental both to the interests of China itself and to the common interests of all powers in China and indispensable to the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific ocean. The Government of the United States has never associated itself with any arrangement which sought to establish any special rights or privileges in China which would abridge the rights of the subjects or citizens of other friendly states; and I am happy to assure you that it is the purpose of this government neither to participate nor to acquiesce in any arrangement which might purport to establish in favor of foreign interests any superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economic development in designated regions of the territories of China, or which might seek to create any such monopoly or preference as would exclude other nationals from undertaking any legitimate trade or industry or from participating with the Chinese Government in any category of public enterprise."

IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE RESUMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday)—The Colonial Office announces that immigration to Palestine, which was suspended in May last on account of the Jaffa disturbance, has been resumed, subject to certain conditions, and certain of the immigrants, who had left their homes or had embarked at European ports when the suspension was announced, are now being allowed to enter.

The first party has been landed at Haifa without incident, and it is expected that others will be able to continue their journey without further delay.

WARSHIPS ORDERED TO LEAVE TAMPICO

Labor Disturbances in Mexico Not Sufficient to Warrant Sending of American Boats It Is Unofficially Intimated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Orders were issued by the Navy Department yesterday recalling from Tampico the two American warships, the cruiser Cleveland and the gunboat Sacramento, which were ordered to the oil region by Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, on Tuesday, as a protective measure for Americans and American interests in the face of a threatened labor disturbance.

Presumably the recalling order was issued when it developed that there was no serious danger and that the situation was not grave enough to warrant the sending of the war vessels. It is thought probable that the Secretary of the Navy, who acted on representations from the American consul at Tampico, issued the order prior to an investigation of the situation.

At the time Secretary Denby stated that the sending of the vessels had no international significance. The State Department refused to make any comment on the incident, but it was indicated yesterday that the recalling order was issued after the State Department had inquired into the situation and decided that it was not necessary to hold the vessels there. The department, it is indicated, does not think that there is such danger as to warrant the presence of the American vessels in those waters.

Oil men have been seriously concerned for some time over the labor trouble in the oil regions where Americans have heavy investments. A period of quiescence has preceded the sending of the two ships, the indications being that the consul who made representations to the Navy Department was apprehensive of a serious outbreak, which did not, however, materialize.

The order issued by the Secretary of the Navy yesterday called for immediate withdrawal of the vessels. This meant that they would steam away from the three-mile limit as soon as the radio flash reached them. The Cleveland proceeded to Tampico from the Canal Zone and the Sacramento from Galveston.

Tension Slackened  
MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Official reassurances were given yesterday in statements to the newspapers that the Tampico situation does not contain elements of danger to peaceful relations between the United States and Mexico.

"There is no need to give thought to the subject," Secretary Clegg, Chief of the Cabinet, said. "The vessels (the United States warships at Tampico) belong to a friendly nation that merely seeks to protect its nationals, and this is no reflection on our national integrity."

The Secretary added that the Mexican Government was strong enough, "and always has been strong enough, to protect the lives, both of foreigners and its nationals." It was absurd to think, he declared, that there was danger at the present moment.

NATIONALIST TURKS IN ARROGANT MOOD

Kemal Pasha's Reply to Allied Invitation to a Conference was Couched in Terms Which Made Any Meeting Impossible

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday)—Every effort is being made through unofficial channels to bring about a conference between the Turks on the one side and either the British or the Greeks on the other. In Greek official circles there seems little inclination to enter into any discussion with Kemal Pasha, with the result, so the Christian Science Monitor was informed by high Greek authorities, that Kemal Pasha has made repeated indications to the allied representatives in Constantinople that he desired to open direct negotiations with them rather than with the Greeks.

With a view to preventing further casualties if possible, British authorities in conjunction with French and Italian representatives, it was stated, indicated to Ankara that the proposed meeting should take place between General Sir Charles Harrington, commanding the allied forces in Constantinople, and the Nationalist leader, Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

This meeting was to have taken place at a port on the Black Sea, possibly Ineboli, to which General Harrington would proceed on a British warship. Although General Harrington would not have been authorized to propose or accept terms, yet the hope, it was stated, was entertained that progress might have been made toward an agreement that would have rendered the impending offensive unnecessary.

Turkish Attitude Stiffens  
On inquiries being made in British official quarters, it was stated that the Nationalist Turks had again stiffened in their attitude, and the reply that had just been received by the allied authorities in Constantinople from Mustafa Kemal was couched in terms of such arrogance as to suggest that the extremist element had a considerably say in the drafting. Instead of confirming their desire for a meeting, the reply suggests that the request came from the British side, and goes on to make certain conditions, such as the complete liberation of Smyrna, preliminary to any conference.

Therefore it is now improbable that Sir Charles and Kemal Pasha will meet as was anticipated, until such time as the Nationalist Turks are willing to partake in discussions without making preliminary stipulations that must of necessity prevent any move on the part of the Allies.

To accept the invitation under conditions, it was stated, would be tantamount to acceptance of terms that have not even been discussed by the Greeks, whose unflinching attitude it was they will never under any conditions relinquish Smyrna to Turkish rule.

Plot Discovered  
Indications are not altogether lacking, which would show that a change of mind on the part of the Turks has in some manner been influenced by the arrest and deportation of members of the Russian trade delegation in Constantinople by General Harrington. This step was necessitated by the discovery of a plot to produce a revolution in Constantinople, which was to begin with his own assassination.

This prompt action on the part of General Harrington has called forth remonstrances in the form of a note to the Marquess of Curzon from Leonid Krassin, who vigorously refutes the statement made by Cecil Harmsworth in the House of Commons regarding the unearthing of a plot, and says that the personnel of the Russian trade delegation was composed of men engaged in purely commercial work. Mr. Krassin considers that Mr. Harmsworth's charge was unjustified, and "not consonant with the ordinary customs and courtesies of international intercourse." Mr. Krassin goes on to request an explanation and the evidence on which the statement was based, in order that he may refute it in detail or, in the absence of adequate evidence, he expects the British Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs to withdraw his public accusation.

KING OPENS LARGE DOCK ON THE THAMES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday)—The Royal Albert Dock extension was opened today by King George and Queen Mary, who were accompanied by Princess Mary and the Duke of York. The royal party proceeded down the Thames from Westminster Pier, the embankment being crowded with people who loudly cheered the royal progress.

NEWS SUMMARY

A truce has been arranged in Ireland and will take effect from Monday next, as a result of the conference between the Sinn Fein leaders and the Southern Unionists at the Dublin Mansion House. It is understood that a reply to Mr. Lloyd George's invitation was drafted. General Macready, commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, arrived at the Mansion House, where he was met by the Lord Mayor. He took part in the conference with Mr. de Valera and the other delegates. A letter to Lord Middleton from Mr. Lloyd George was read, indicating the willingness of the British Government to assent to the suspension of active operations on both sides. It is stated that General Macready's signature, as well as that of Michael Collins, was appended to the truce terms. Arrangements are being made, according to an official announcement from Downing Street, for hostilities in Ireland to cease as from Monday, July 11, at noon. This decision was arrived at in accordance with an offer by Mr. Lloyd George and a favorable reply thereto received from Mr. de Valera.

It will be another fortnight, according to reliable information, before the imperial conference is completed, with deliberations on the most serious of the topics on the general agenda, namely the Anglo-Japanese agreement, yet to be threshed out. The statement which Mr. Lloyd George was expected to make in the House of Commons this week has been postponed, the Premier having explained that communications are being awaited from the United States, Japan, and China. Great secrecy is maintained by those taking part in the conference. The fullest account yet made public refers to the recent discussion on communications between the various parts of the Empire, when the prime ministers urged the importance of quickening the steamship passages, cheapening and speeding up the telegraphs, organizing the Empire wireless chain, and perfecting and increasing the range of wireless telephony.

The British Colonial Office announces that overseas settlement in Palestine, suspended last May, has been resumed, subject to certain conditions.

The Royal Albert Dock Extension was opened by King George and Queen Mary, accompanied by Princess Mary and the Duke of York.

Every effort is being made through unofficial channels to bring about a conference between the Turks, on the one side, and either the British or the Greeks on the other. The reply of Kemal Pasha to the Allied invitation to a conference was couched in terms which, it was considered, made such a meeting impossible. The Greeks' unflinching attitude is that they will under no circumstances relinquish Smyrna to Turkish rule.

In reply to an inquiry by the Chinese Minister in Washington regarding the operations of the Federal Telegraph Company, an American concern in China, Charles Evans Hughes, American Secretary of State, reaffirms the stand of the United States in behalf of the open door in China and declares that this country has sought no special privilege nor will it permit its nationals to be excluded from undertaking legitimate enterprises or participating in the advantages of trade enjoyed by the nationals of other countries in China.

The Senate, by a vote of 43 to 16, yesterday took up the Volstead supplementary bill outlawing beer and nullifying the Palmer ruling, and discussed it until it was sidetracked by regular business. Advocates of the measure have an apparently large majority, and are expected to force it to an early vote.

Official announcement was made yesterday of the authorization, by the War Finance Corporation, of an advance of \$5,000,000 to the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association to make possible the orderly sale of 100,000 bales of cotton held for export.

Railroad reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission show, for the month of May, 1921, a substantial increase in net earnings, due largely, it is pointed out, to greater efficiency in operation, rather than to larger gross revenues.

Large oil producers take issue with the small independents as to the effect of the proposed tariff on crude petroleum, and claim that the latter have no ground for the assertion that they would be forced out of business. A new market was developed by Mexican oil, it is stated.

Senate Republican leaders are reversing their previous endorsement of the soldiers' bonus bill, it is reported, following President Harding's visit to the Senate, and it is now thought probable that sufficient votes will be mustered to recommit the measure to the Finance Committee early next week. Meanwhile Senator McCumber continues to urge the bill's passage.

Orders were issued yesterday for the recall of the two American warships at Tampico, it being intimated that the harbor disturbance there was not sufficient to warrant their presence.

PREMIERS CONSIDER FAR EAST TREATY

While Whole Agenda of Imperial Conference Has Been Dealt With, Anglo-Japanese Pact Is Still Being Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday)—The work of the imperial conference is not yet accomplished, and it will be another fortnight, The Christian Science Monitor is informed in reliable quarters, before the meeting breaks up. The whole range of subjects that figured on the general agenda, published before the dominion premiers arrived, has been covered in turn, but deliberations on the most thorny topic, namely, the Anglo-Japanese agreement, are not finished.

The expected statement on the subject, which was to have been made this week in the House of Commons by Mr. Lloyd George, is postponed, and the thrust of the House for information as to the Far East must remain ungratified for the present. The delay is due, according to the Premier's answer to questions on Thursday in the House of Commons, to the fact that communications are being awaited from the United States, China and Japan.

It is understood that the dominion representatives and those of the home government have not yet succeeded in finding a method of harmonizing the long friendship with Japan and the desire not to drop an ally suddenly with the increased realization of "China's claim to integrity within her own territory, and the necessity for cementing the friendship with the United States."

The Man With a Policy

Great secrecy is enjoined upon those taking part in the conference and no details of discussions on any matter likely to complicate international relations are being published. The versions of the proceedings of the conference vary so much among those indirectly in touch with the conference room, that it seems unlikely there has been general agreement, as has been stated, on the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

It is understood in well-informed quarters that Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, perhaps not forgetful of the prestige that will come to him as a determined exponent of Canadian nationalism when he returns to domestic politics, has been the man with a policy, and he has expounded it with freedom rendered possible by the conditions under which the conference is being held. Mr. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister, is supposed to be as adamant in the other direction as Mr. Meighen has been in favor of denouncing the treaty.

Mr. Hughes, like W. F. Massey, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, is free to say yes or no to any proposal made in London which is in harmony with the views of his government, but Mr. Meighen is limited by the stipulation that Canada must not be committed to any agreement with Japan which has not received the approval of its Parliament. Herein lies his strength in the council of the Empire, it is pointed out, so long as his policy is one of opposition.

Opposition to the continuance of the Anglo-Japanese pact is growing in unofficial circles which have an interest in China. British traders, according to one eminent authority, are interested in China to the extent of £600,000,000 to £800,000,000, and the China Association, which represents merchants with connections there, has prepared a memorandum which was sent to the Foreign Office on June 21, and which, it is understood, has been placed on the conference table for the enlightenment of members.

"According to representations made to us from China," the memorandum states, "there can be little doubt that strong feeling has arisen in that country, that one at least of the stipulations of the treaty has not been carried out in practice, namely the clause for the preservation of the common interest of all the powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for commerce and industry of all nations in China."

Shantung, a Case in Point

The memorandum quotes Japanese action in Shantung as a case in point and adds that the Chinese view is that a renewal of the treaty on the same terms, after the non-fulfillment of the terms in Shantung, would be tantamount to a recognition of the status quo and could not be regarded as a friendly act on the part of Great Britain. Moreover, the Chinese people are somewhat sensitive to any agreement affecting their country, or their sovereign rights should be concluded by the foreign powers otherwise than in consultation with them.

The memorandum proposes, if the interests of Great Britain, America, France and Japan are identical in promoting a reconstructive policy in China, that the Japanese alliance should be developed into an agreement between these powers. It also proposes that the four governments should conclude an agreement constituting a national consortium in which China might be invited to join.

Better Communications

The conference has now been sitting for a fortnight. On Thursday it con-

IRISH HOSTILITIES ARE TO CEASE AS RESULT OF TRUCE

British Government Announces Truce Has Been Signed With Sinn Fein Leaders—Mr. de Valera Going to London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—A truce has at last been arranged in Ireland, and, according to an official announcement from London, hostilities are to cease from noon on Monday. Today's conference is also expected to result in Eamonn de Valera arranging to meet Mr. Lloyd George.

The conference between the Sinn Fein leaders and the Southern Unionists was resumed today at the Dublin Mansion House. General Spots was not present. Large crowds assembled outside the Mansion House and cheered the delegates on their arrival. After two hours' deliberation the conference adjourned and reassembled at 4 o'clock. It is understood that a reply to Mr. Lloyd George's invitation to attend a London conference was drafted.

General Sir Nevil Macready, commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, arrived at the Mansion House at 5 o'clock in uniform and was met by the Lord Mayor who conducted him to the conference chamber where he took part in the conference with Mr. de Valera and the other delegates.

The following press communiqué regarding today's conference in Dublin has been issued by Mr. de Valera: "President de Valera informed the conference of the terms in which he proposed to reply to the British Prime Minister's invitation. At its previous session the conference had expressed the view that it would be impossible to conduct negotiations with any hope of achieving satisfactory results unless there was a cessation of bloodshed in Ireland."

"A letter to Lord Middleton from Mr. Lloyd George was read concurring in this view and indicating the willingness of the British Government to assent to the suspension of active operations on both sides. It is expected that the announcement of a truce to take effect from Monday next will be made early tomorrow."

It is believed here that Mr. de Valera is now ready to meet the British Premier. General Macready left the Mansion House conference at 7:50 tonight. It is stated that the preliminaries of the truce have been completed and that General Macready's signature and also that of Michael Collins were appended to the truce.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday)—It is officially announced tonight from No. 10 Downing Street that arrangements are being made for hostilities in Ireland to cease as from Monday next, July 11, at noon. This decision was arrived at in accordance with the offer by Mr. Lloyd George, and a favorable reply thereto received from Mr. de Valera.

The correspondence leading up to this decision was issued officially in London tonight. In his letter to Lord Middleton, Mr. Lloyd George said: "In reference to the conversation I had with you this morning, July 7, the government fully realizes that it would be impossible to conduct negotiations with any hope of achieving satisfactory results, if there is to be bloodshed and violence in Ireland. It would disturb the atmosphere and make the attainment of peace difficult. As soon as we hear that Mr. de Valera is prepared to enter into a conference with the British Government, and to give instructions to those under his control to cease from all acts of violence, we should give in-

formation to the press."

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instructions to the troops and police to suspend active operations against those who are engaged in this unfortunate conflict.

Mr. de Valera's reply to the Premier states: "The desire you express on the part of the British Government to end the centuries of conflict between the people of these two islands, and to establish the relations of neighborly harmony is the genuine desire of the people of Ireland."

"I have consulted with my colleagues and secured the views of the representatives of the minority of our nation regarding the invitation you have sent me. In reply I desire to say that I am ready to meet and discuss with you on what basis such a conference as that proposed can reasonably hope to achieve the object desired."

The hostilities have been of an intermittent character. They began to assume serious proportions in December, 1919, when Viscount French was attacked while on his way from Ash-ton Station to the Vice-regal Lodge. The attempt to assassinate the Lord Lieutenant was followed by the shooting of the Deputy Assistant Commissioner of Police in Dublin. Sinn Féin raids frequently took place and resulted in clashes with the crown forces. Hunger strikes were carried on in prison. An attempt was made to assassinate Major-General Strickland, commanding the troops at Cork. Several days later a train was partially wrecked by armed raiders, alleged to be police auxiliaries. Sir Hamar Greenwood expressed the government's view that reprisals could not be countenanced. The attacks and reprisals, however, continued without abatement, and only a short time ago the historic Dublin Customs House was burned by incendiaries. Attempts at negotiations between the conflicting parties proved of no avail until following upon the recent visit of General Smuts to Dublin when the situation took on a brighter aspect.

## RAILWAY'S HIGHER FARE PLEA REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—The Los Angeles Railway Corporation made application to the Railroad Commission of California for an investigation of its service and of its financial condition; and for an order granting authority to increase its rates of fare so that the income would pay the cost of the service.

The Railroad Commission held public hearings and a joint investigation was made by the City of Los Angeles and the Railroad Commission, and the commission, being advised of the facts, ordered the Los Angeles Railway to better its service, refused to establish the zone system in Los Angeles and denied the company the privilege of charging for transfers. For the casual rider a rate of 6 cents was established. The "nickel" fare was ordered maintained for the purchasers of 10 rides.

The service improvements ordered include the purchase of 132 additional cars, construction of additional car barns, shops, substations and track extensions and betterments.

The company also was ordered to establish a depreciation fund of \$720,000 per year in monthly installments of \$60,000, and was asked to enter into negotiations with the City of Los Angeles for the purpose of exchanging, on reasonable terms, its present limited franchises for an indeterminate resettlement franchise covering all the lines in operation within the city limits of Los Angeles.

The railway company has made an application for a rehearing. It states that the revenue obtained from the fares established by the commission will be insufficient to enable the applicant to put into effect the provisions of the order.

## MASONS TO RECALL FOUNDING OF LODGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW BERN, North Carolina—The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding in New Bern of St. John's Lodge of Masons will be celebrated with a historical pageant on January 19 of next year. Many historical events will be depicted in the pageant, including Governor Tryon and his court and the North Carolina Assembly of the colonial period.

One hundred and thirty years ago George Washington himself a Mason, visited New Bern and was entertained by St. John's lodge. His address on that occasion, as well as the address of welcome, are held among the archives of the lodge. The visit of President Washington will be one of the events depicted in the pageant. An invitation has been sent to President Harding to attend the celebration, and it is hoped here that he may be able to leave Washington for a brief stay in New Bern at that time.

## HOUSING ORDINANCE IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—A decision handed down by Judge J. P. Wood of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles declares the recent rent ordinance to be unconstitutional. The case under trial was one of a landlord against his tenant, who refused to pay a rent increase from \$19 to \$40 but offered \$30, which amount the tenant stated was the maximum prescribed by the city ordinance for the apartment.

In giving his decision the court held that while the city has, under recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court, power in emergency in the housing conditions to reasonably limit rents the local ordinance, however, is invalid because it is based on the actual investment in the property instead of the real valuation of the property.

## ALIENS EVADING IMMIGRATION LAW

Unable to Enter United States in Regular Way, Many Have Landed in Mexico and Await Opportunity to Cross Border

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Large numbers of aliens who are inadmissible under the laws to the United States have found their way to Mexico, and there they are watching their opportunity to get across the border. Among these are many Polish Jews. Under the new law Poland has a large quota because of the addition of a slice of Germany and one from Russia, added to what was recognized Polish territory, but, even so, it is not large enough to permit of the emigration to America of all the Jews who want to come here from Poland.

Many of the Jews had planned to emigrate before the new law went into effect; others continued their preparations after they knew that they would not be permitted to land. They were then told that they could go to Mexico and by that means get into the United States. So many landed at Veracruz, most of them with insufficient funds, that their condition has become increasingly bad, and the B'nai B'rith has sent a committee of investigators to Mexico to extend aid. It was learned at the Bureau of Immigration yesterday that the purpose of this committee is not only to extend temporary relief, but to establish industrial enterprises whereby these people may support themselves for the two years that must elapse before they can enter the United States under the law without submission to the examinations and restrictions applicable to persons coming from non-contiguous territory.

This effort to get into the United States by way of Mexico is no new thing. W. W. Husband, Commissioner of Immigration, pointed out. Undesirable aliens, especially from the eastern Mediterranean countries, used to be massed in Marseilles in great numbers. Many of them had not and could not get the necessary passports, and would have been sent back if they could have crossed the ocean to an American port. Finally some one would come along and say he knew a way to get them in the United States and propose the Mexican route if they had any money left to pay for their passage. Some of these emigrants, after arriving in Mexico, got across the border into the United States; some were sent back and others dropped along the way unaccounted for. The United States is watching the border as closely as it can now, as it has in the past, but it is a long border.

At present the United States Bureau of Immigration has an agreement with the leading steamship lines to prevent persons not properly equipped with passports and visas from being brought to this country, and in this way the exceeding of the quotas is largely prevented.

## NEW YORK UNION OF MUSICIANS EXPELLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An event of exceptional significance in the musical world, and particularly in musical unionism, occurred here late yesterday, when Joseph N. Weber, president of the American Federation of Musicians, announced the expulsion of Local Union 310, the New York local organization, from the national body of organized musicians. There are more than 9000 members in the local organization, and, as a result of the expulsion, which was executed by the national organization's supreme council, Greater New York, Mr. Weber said, "no longer has a union of musicians."

The climax occurred yesterday, when members of Local Union 310, having previously been ordered not to play at the Stadium concerts being held here, showed evidences of intention to create disturbances while the substitute union musicians from Chicago, Philadelphia and other cities from where they were hurriedly drawn, were giving last night's concert.

## HOUSE FIRM ON NAVAL BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Another disputed item in the Naval Appropriation bill was passed upon yesterday by the House, which voted to insist further on its disagreement to a Senate amendment authorizing acquisition of a tract of land near Camp Kearney, California, as a site for a lighter-than-air aviation station.

## NEW JERSEY COAL INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

JERSEY CITY, New Jersey—A state-wide investigation of the coal situation in New Jersey will be started here next Tuesday by the Mackay legislative committee. This committee has issued an appeal to the people of the State for cooperation, and has announced that its inquiry into conditions affecting the price of coal will be as searching as possible.

## SOUTH DAKOTA DANCE HALL LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—A new law which went into effect in South Dakota on July 1, known as the dance hall law, governs and controls public dance halls in Minnehaha County and in other counties in the State, except those in cities and towns licensed by the communities. The law provides that the license be not less than \$50 a week, \$75 a month or \$100 a year. All minors under 18 years of age are excluded under ac-

companied by parent or guardian, the surrounding grounds must be lighted, dances restricted to 2 a. m. on weekdays and 12 midnight on Saturdays, and the county commissioners may employ, in their discretion, a matron or special officer, who must be paid by the dance hall management. Penalties for violation of the law are a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, or 30 days in jail, or both.

## MONTREAL CALLED A "MODEL" PORT

City Officials of Baltimore, Maryland, Praise the System of Operation and Facilities There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—"We have \$50,000,000 to spend on our port and we wanted to get pointers on the best way to lay it out, so we came to Montreal," said William F. Broening, Mayor of Baltimore, Maryland, who, with four other officials of that city and port officials of New York and Philadelphia, spent two days investigating the system of operation and facilities existing in the port of Montreal.

"The foresight and courage of those originally responsible for the development of this great port was wonderful," continued Mayor Broening. "As a result of that foresight, Canada today possesses a port which, although nearly a thousand miles from the sea and closed for five months of the year, is yet among the first of the world's ports and a source of inspiration to other port authorities. When we have developed the port of Baltimore as we are planning to do, however, we will give you people here a hard tussle for supremacy."

## Impressive Recommendations

The point which most impressed the visitors was the concentration and coordination afforded by the port of Montreal. "Here you have in a few miles what we need four or five times the space for," said one. All expressed great admiration for Montreal's system of grain conveyors, making it possible to load grain conveniently and rapidly at so many different points, and stated that no American port had anything to compare with it. They were also impressed with the system which has placed the control of the port under one authority and removed it from the realm of politics. That Montreal harbor is one of the finest in the world is a fact that few will gainsay. Eight miles of deep water wharfage, and with accommodation for more than 125 big vessels is a notable equipment, and in addition to Atlantic liners, ships of a large size meet from all over the world in this cosmopolitan port. The total tonnage for 1920 was 6,319,443, 460 vessels of British origin forming the bulk of this.

Nationalities Represented There were also 120 American, 41 Italian, two Norwegian, six French, six Greek, two Dutch, two Spanish, one Russian, one Belgian, one Icelandic, one Swedish and one Japanese vessels arrived. The great harbor system of Montreal has cost some \$30,000,000, but it is apparent that this expenditure will be still further extended.

The harbor commissioners have added additional piers and sheds to cope with future developments in shipping traffic, and new cold storage warehouses have also been considerably extended. When the big trade expansion comes, and with it the corresponding increase in shipping, Montreal will be found ready and her facilities for coping with extra shipping requirements brought to a remarkable state of efficiency.

## LIQUOR VIOLATORS IN QUEBEC PENALIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Offenders against the Alcoholic Liquor Act of the Province of Quebec, found guilty of various contraventions, received drastic treatment at the hands of Judge Bazin, sitting in the Court of Special Sessions. The judge declared that persons found guilty of infringing the liquor regulations would receive no mercy in his court. In cases of men selling liquor without a license he imposed the maximum sentence of three months in jail and costs, or three other months. In the case of a man found guilty of selling liquor other than as provided for by his permit the offender was given the maximum fine of \$1000 and costs.

"I declared at the beginning of June," said Judge Bazin, "that persons found guilty before me of infractions of the liquor law would receive the maximum penalty. I hope that the severity of the penalty will act as a deterrent to others tempted to break the liquor regulations. This law is in force and it must be respected. If the penalty is a drastic one, so much the worse for the prisoner."

## PHILADELPHIA WANTS JUBILEE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

A resolution proposing that Congress approve the holding of an exposition in Philadelphia in 1926, to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and invite states of the Union and other nations to participate, has been introduced by Representative Darrow of Pennsylvania.

## BIG SHIP NEAR COMPLETION

NEWPORT NEWS, Virginia—The super-dreadnaught Maryland, the first battleship in the world to be equipped with 16-inch rifles, will be delivered to the Navy Department on July 20, it was stated today by her builders.

Captain Preston, a Maryland man, will command her and she will be assigned to the Pacific fleet.

## END OF BONUS BILL IS NOW FORECAST

Every Indication That Republicans Under President's Leadership Will Change Attitude—Mr. McCumber Stands Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding's first attempt to direct personally the legislative program of his party with particular reference to the postponement of the bonus bill which he advised when he visited the Senate on Thursday, produced a noticeable reaction overnight. There was every indication that the Senate Republican leaders were falling into line behind the President and preparing to reverse the vote whereby the bonus bill was overwhelmingly endorsed last Tuesday. Determined to be party men first and to sound a retreat with as much grace as possible, the Republican strategists in the Senate were counted heads all day yesterday to ascertain how many of them would be strong enough to send the measure back to rest in the Finance Committee. After a poll of the Senate it was indicated that a majority could be secured to recommit the measure.

## Presidential Message Expected

The motion to recommit the bill probably will be made early next week, immediately following the transmission to the Senate of the message President Harding is expected to send to that body. The President, it is understood, will recommend that bonus legislation be deferred to a later date.

In face of the warning of the Secretary of the Treasury that the national finances cannot stand the added burden of a bonus law and the known wishes of President Harding that such legislation be deferred, the bonus debate continued in the Senate yesterday, the principal speaker in favor of the measure being Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota. Mr. McCumber announced in advance that the speech was in part an answer to the Mellon letter.

## Administration Confident

That senators on both sides of the chamber who are in favor of bonus legislation at this time will fight to the last against recommitting the bill, appears certain. Administration leaders, however, are confident that when the time comes they will have, with Democratic aid, the votes to send the bill back to the committee. So far only Democrats are known to be against the bill.

Although the bill has been under debate for three days now, just one Republican, Senator McCumber, has spoken in favor of the measure. The verbal support accorded him has practically all come from the Democratic side. All of the opposition so far on the floor of the Senate has come from Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, and Henry L. Myers (D.), Senator from Montana.

Just before Senator McCumber began his speech in favor of the bill yesterday, Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, asked him a few questions in an effort to ascertain the Republican intention.

## Senator McCumber's Attitude

"Is it the intention of the Senate," asked Senator Harrison, "to proceed right along with the consideration of the bonus bill?"

"I am going right along with the soldiers' compensation bill," replied Senator McCumber.

"Well," persisted Senator Harrison, "does the Senate intend to continue to press this bill?"

"I think such is indicated by my action in calling it up for consideration," said Senator McCumber.

Referring to the Mellon letter, Senator McCumber said that not until long after the bill was reported favorably to the Senate by the Committee on Finance was the letter written.

"We have the situation," continued the North Dakota Senator, "of the Administration being for the bill, but at the same time desiring that its enactment be delayed, at least for a short time. In other words, that it ought not to be pressed at this time."

## Postponement of Bill

"The President favors this legislation. I therefore assume that he is going to do justice to the soldiers. We may differ as to the necessity of postponing action but that would be a difference of opinion and would have no bearing on the justice of the proposition. I have not heard that either the President or the Secretary of the Treasury has suggested that July 1, 1922, would be too early a date for the bill to become operative."

"The bill in the last Congress made January 1, 1922, the date when it would become operative. In this Congress we advanced the date to July 1, 1922. The reason was that we had 4,000,000 enrolled soldiers, and we must get out the application blanks, must get the necessary clerks, and so forth, and it will take some months to do all that. Besides we wanted to give the soldier several months to examine and determine which of the options he would avail himself of."

## Many Appropriations

Senator McCumber argued that the bill would not cost the country a penny in the current fiscal year, and only \$200,000,000, he added, in the fiscal year of 1923. The President and Secretary Mellon, he said, had been pleading for economy, and yet Congress had gone along appropriating billions. He cited the fact that a \$200,000,000 road bill is on the calendar, that a bill appropriating \$100,000,000 to finance agricultural exports is to follow the bonus bill, that \$400,000,000 has been appropriated for the

## SAN FRANCISCO BRIDGE PROJECT

Private Enterprise Proposes a Span Well Down the Bay—Suitability of Various Types of Structure Are Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The recent holidays provided a definite object lesson as to the need of a bridge across San Francisco Bay. Many motorists were turned back at night-fall from the waterfront, after waiting many hours because the ferries could not handle the traffic. This experience has aided the campaign in all the communities of the bay counties.

## Mr. Drury It Is Believed, Contemplates Adding Minister to His Cabinet for This Purpose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SIMCOE, Ontario—That E. C. Drury, the Premier, contemplates adding a department of power to the government and a minister of power to his Cabinet is apparent from a pronouncement made by him at a gathering of Windham Township United Farmers on Dominion Day. At present the administration of the generation, distribution and sale of electric energy is in the hands of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission under Sir Adam Beck, but a royal commission investigating hydro-electric radial proposals of the commission is expected to bring in a verdict in line with the Premier's ideas, and it is predicted the change in control of the utility will then be promptly made. At Windham, Premier Drury said the "time might come" when it would be necessary for the government to take over the entire responsibility of producing, selling and distributing power. He added that the time was not yet ripe for such a step, but that the whole hydro question needed to be looked into and when the facts were known the government might have to take over the whole business. J. C. Cridland, Norfolk's member of the Ontario Legislature, who accompanied Premier Drury on Dominion Day, stated privately that the creation of a ministry of power might be expected before long.

Another part of the Premier's Dominion Day address dealt with the costly good roads program of the government which has been criticized throughout the Province by the farmers' clubs, and which has brought down abuse upon the head of F. C. Biggs, Minister of Public Works. "Mr. Biggs," said the Premier, "has been criticized. It is not his fault that one of the most traveled highways in the Province passes his farm. It has been a very important highway since the earliest days. And the part of it that has been completed was the most difficult part. The work could not have been done better. We have to spend most money where there is most traffic and we must let the smaller municipalities keep up those sections of highways which pass through them. Anything else would be unfair. The automobile has entirely revolutionized road making. And the roads are used for freight as well as for passengers. They are a factor against present freight rates and the service they give is surer and more economical."

"Bad roads would damage the automobiles owned by the farmers to an extent that would total an amount greater than the cost of constructing the roads."

"They say we are hurrying too fast, but we have to hurry because the federal government has given us only till 1923 to get our share of the government grant."

## PRESIDENT OF MODERN ASSYRIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—According to a message to Joel E. Werda, publisher of an Assyrian newspaper here, Lady Surma has been appointed President of Modern Assyria, consisting of 80,000 square miles in Mesopotamia, including Mosul and north Armenia, allotted to the Assyrians by Great Britain.

## UNIONIST RETURNED UNOPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Friday)—T. D. Wallace, Unionist, was returned unopposed today as a member of Parliament for West Down, in the place of D. M. Wilson, who was appointed recorder of Belfast.

## BELGIAN KING LEAVES LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The King and Queen of the Belgians left Victoria for Folkestone this morning on the conclusion of their state visit to London.

## SENTENCE PASSED ON TWO LABOR LEADERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Alexander Howat, president, and August Dorchy, vice-president, of District No. 14, United Mine Workers of America, were yesterday each sentenced to six months in jail and to pay a fine of \$500 for violation of the anti-strike provision of the Kansas Industrial Court Law. Judge Frank Boss, before passing sentence, denied the men a new trial and gave Mr. Howat a chance to make a speech. He declared the trial had been unfair and that members of his union had not been permitted to serve as jurors. Judge Boss replied to him in passing sentence, and declared that it would be unreasonable to expect that members of a miners' union actively fighting the Industrial Court law would not have an opinion when they entered the jury box.

Both the defendants at once gave notice of an appeal and arranged to give the necessary bonds. Judge Boss required them also to give \$2000 bond that they would not call another strike in violation of the Industrial Court law.

## ENFORCEMENT OFFICER NAMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Edward J. Dunn of Providence yesterday was appointed federal prohibition director for Rhode Island by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

## INDIANA SCHOOL CLASSIFICATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The State Board of Education has adopted tentative plans for the classification of elementary public schools in Indiana. The schools are to be rated according to their scoring on points, which include sanitary condition of buildings, playground facilities, modern conveniences, equipment, supervision, janitor service, and fire escapes.

## TERRE HAUTE, Indiana—Edward Stewart, formerly president of District 11, United Mine Workers of America, which includes most of Indiana's coal fields, has been appointed a national labor conciliator by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor. Terre Haute will be Mr. Stewart's headquarters at present, but he is subject to call to any part of the United States. The duties of his office will be to settle, if possible, labor disputes in an advisory capacity.

## BANKERS TO AID FARMERS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The \$50,000,000 pool formed by bankers for the relief of the live-stock industry will be in operation in two weeks, it was announced here yesterday. Satisfactory arrangements for rediscounting live-stock paper at Federal Reserve banks have been made. Applications for loans in excess of \$1,000,000 already have been received.

## NEW CONCILIATOR APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TERRE HAUTE, Indiana—Edward Stewart, formerly president of District 11, United Mine Workers of America, which includes most of Indiana's coal fields, has been appointed a national labor conciliator by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor. Terre Haute will be Mr. Stewart's headquarters at present, but he is subject to call to any part of the United States. The duties of his office will be to settle, if possible, labor disputes in an advisory capacity.

## MISSOURI LUMBER DEALERS CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Jesse W. Barrett, Attorney-General for Missouri, has filed quo warranto proceedings in the State Supreme Court against 14 members of the St. Louis Material Dealers Association and against 20 members of the St. Louis Lumber Trade Exchange, charging violation of the Missouri anti-trust laws.

Mr. Barrett has asked that the 34 dealers be excluded from all corporate rights and franchises, and that their right to do business be forfeited and that all or such portion of their property as the court may deem proper, be confiscated to the State, or that in lieu of such confiscation fines be imposed.

The allegations in the suits are that the dealers have created and entered into a trust agreement and have an understanding among themselves which has resulted in the restraint of lawful trade and has prevented free competition.

## PROCLAMATION ON END OF WAR IN DOUBT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Whether or not there will be a formal proclamation declaring the war between the United States on the one hand and Germany and Austria-Hungary on the other at an end and peace duly established, depends upon the Attorney-General. The President yesterday confirmed what the Secretary of State had said earlier in the week, namely, that so far as the legality of the ending of the war is concerned, the joint peace resolution passed by Congress was sufficient. The only reason for the issuing of a proclamation is to meet the provisions in certain war-time enactments that they were to be terminated upon the issuance of a peace proclamation. The Attorney-General is examining the content of these laws and all the circumstances connected with the passing of them and of the peace resolution and the President will act in accordance with his decision. This, it is expected, will be rendered within a few days.

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A bridge built across the Golden Gate would cost some \$200,000,000, said Mr. Rich, "and would be a prohibitive proposition to our population. This proposed bridge will be a bascule bridge approached by viaduct on a mile of reclaimed ground on either side. Our purpose is to run it as a toll bridge, as it will be entirely a private enterprise, but of course the municipality will be offered the opportunity of taking it over. The permission of the government must be secured before anything can be done."

It seems to be quite definitely expected that there is to be a bridge across San Francisco Bay, but there is a difference of opinion as to the feasibility of its being a private enterprise and toll bridge. The supervisors of San Francisco and Alameda counties have adopted resolutions appointing a committee of 100 to meet to discuss ways and means.

William Hughson, of the Motor Car Dealers Association, stated that \$90,000 has been raised by that association for preliminary work on the bridge project.

"We have used about \$20,000 in propaganda in agitating the bridge," said Mr. Hughson, "and in bringing out engineers, such as J. V. P. Davies and Ralph Modjeski. Mr. Davies is a tube engineer, and Mr. Modjeski a bridge engineer. When they have presented their opinions we then can decide upon which will be better, a tube or a bridge."

Chambers of commerce of all the counties around the bay have endorsed the bridge project.

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"I will say a few words of random, and do you listen at random?"

### Shadows

A shadow, let it be said at once has no connection whatever with a shadow save that it happens next before it in every dictionary or encyclopedia where the two are mentioned. It is a most engaging looking contrivance, for, quite properly, the best modern lexicographers regard it as a fit subject for illustration. They describe it as a contrivance used extensively in Egypt and the East generally for raising water. "It consists of a long stout rod suspended on a frame at about one-fifth its length from the end. The short end is weighted so as to serve as a counterpoise of a lever and from the long end the bucket is suspended by a rope."

### Occidental Shadows

Now when we got as far as this with the definition we realized, as would anybody, that we already knew all about it. We had forgotten, if we ever knew, that the things were called shadows, but that they were essential to any just presentation of the Nile, for instance, we were satisfied. The matter, however, did not and does not end here. Who could look upon the picture of a shadow in any dictionary without recalling the fact that almost exactly the same contrivance was, at one time, common enough on both sides of the Atlantic for the purpose of raising water from the cool depths of wells, that farms are still to be found where it is in use, and that really, after all, it is a very obvious sort of contrivance? But enough! Such is the nature of dictionaries that, before we had done, we had looked up the word "well" and it was not until we had finished reading all about it, down to the last reference, that we were recalled to the fact that, after all, shadows and not shadows was our quest.

### Shadows and the Dictionary

But the dictionary on the subject of shadows is, of course, quite impossible. There is something about technical terms which effectually discourages any flight of fancy. To be told that shadows are caused when "streams of radiant energy are intercepted by an object partially or wholly unable to transmit them" simply disheartens one at the outset. The only thing to be done, in such circumstances, is something utterly scandalous and irrelevant from the dictionary point of view. We read Wordsworth's Green Linnet.

Amid yon tuft of hazel trees,  
That twinkle to the gusty breeze,  
Behold him perched in ecstasies,  
Yet seeming still to hover.

There! where the flutter of his wings  
Upon his back and body flings  
Shadows and sunny glimmerings,  
That cover him all over.

With "shadows and sunny glimmerings" one is set free at once, from radiant energy and all questions of relative opacities, and is content, for a moment, to share with the venerable William his orchard seat, and, in the "unclouded weather" of a summer day to greet the birds and flowers—and the shadows.

### Shadows and Shadows

Well, every man to his taste, of course, but if we were for a moment to permit ourselves to indulge in the dogmatism of the poet we would assert that the shadows cast by the sun as it shines through leaves of a tree are amongst the most beautiful of all shadows. But then the subject is difficult. There are those who have seen the shadow of the Matterhorn thrown on a bank of clouds, who have seen the shadow of Gibraltar spread forth over the bay of Algiers, and have watched the darkness mount up out of the depths of the Grand Cañon. They have duly recorded their gratitude. Yet, in the matter of solid comfort, they would, it may be ventured, be the first to admit that their debt, after all, is greatest to the "shadows and sunny glimmerings" of some "sequestered nook" or "orchard seat."

Then there is one special virtue about shadows that appeals to many, and that is their constancy. It was the same blessed William who sang about the Green Linnet, who shrunk, it will be remembered, from visiting Yarrow because he doubted it would have changed too much, and he was loath to spoil the happy picture he held of it in recollection:

Be Yarrow stream unseen, unknown!  
It must, or we shall rue it.  
We have a vision of our own;  
Ah! why should we undo it?  
The treasured dreams of things long past,  
We'll keep them, winnowed Merrow,  
For when we're there, although 'Tis fair,  
'Twill be another Yarrow!

Well, one thing our William might have felt quite sure of, and that is that the shadows would not have changed. If there was one specially loved bend in the river, one specially loved bend in the hills, he could have counted at the right time of a summer's evening, say, upon the same shadows moving in the same way, creeping silently into the same twilight.

### A Candle and a Patient Friend

The temptation at this point to quote the second verse of Gray's Elegy is

almost overwhelming but we resist it. Instead we would refer to yet another kind of shadow, different from all the rest, because of the efforts which every one, surely, at some time or another, has made to catch it. We have all experimented with this kind of shadow of been the subjects of experimentation. We all recall, surely, the wonder with which we first realized that with such simple accessories as a candle, a sheet of paper and a pencil we could procure a wonderful profile of a friend. He had to be a patient friend. He seldom was patient enough. He had to be a motionless friend. He seldom was motionless enough. And yet what wonderful effects we sometimes got, even if the friend never seemed to see the likeness! E. F.

### LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

### White House Letter Was Delayed

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In a recent issue of your paper you referred editorially to the delay of a letter mailed at the White House for delivery in New York.

It was only through the reference to the delay by your paper and a New York paper that we were apprised of this fact, so that it could be investigated. This investigation has been completed and the result is given in the attached story furnished the press, which no doubt will interest you:

### "Post Office Department,"

June 27, 1921.

"The newspapers have performed a distinct service to the Post Office Department in bringing to our attention the serious delay in the delivery of a letter recently mailed at the White House for delivery in New York City. There is nothing that the Post Office Department welcomes more than constructive criticism. If anything is going wrong, we want to know it."

"The delay has been investigated and the facts are herewith given. The letter was mailed from the White House and addressed to Mr. Daniel P. Sullivan, Chairman, American Legion, Bronx County Memorial Committee, Corn Exchange Bank Building, New York City. 'Fordham Square' was omitted from the address which is shown on the letter head of the American Legion Committee.

"The main entrance to this 20-story building is No. 15 William Street, and the other entrance is Fordham Square. The carrier failed to locate the addressee at the William Street entrance and so indorsed the letter. It was then returned to the directory searcher of the New York Post Office, who selected the residence address of one of three Daniel Sullivans given in the telephone directory, but not one with the same initial as the addressee. Failing to locate the addressee at this address the letter went to the Grand Central Station where the address of another Daniel Sullivan was given. This address was on the same carrier route as the address of Daniel P. Sullivan and resulted in the final delivery of the letter.

"The directory searcher has been disciplined for selecting the wrong address and for not consulting the city directory in addition to the telephone directory."

We thank you for the service performed and welcome any further suggestions or criticisms for improvement of the service which you may give.

(Signed) WILL H. HAYS,  
Postmaster-General.

### The Last Word

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The sunset chorus of the birds has died away into what seems enduring silence of night. Under the red glimmering dusk a great quiet has fallen upon the village. Not a leaf stirs in the highest elm tops; even the brook by the lane side seems to have stilled its ripple song to the merest murmur, as though it crooned in sleep. And then, just as you turn to go indoors, a sudden clear note peals out from the verdurous deep of the garden. A blackbird has begun once more: his mellow, tranquil voice lights up the gloom just as if the whole summer day's music were coming again.

But it is only a last word. If you keep abroad at this hour, you will always hear some bird or other, generally a blackbird, renew the sundown symphony for a while; and just as surely the sweet, unhurried refrain will be answered from far away. Most probably this far-off songster was the first to break the stillness, had you but listened; and your blackbird in the garden is only giving him back his neighborly good night. But, whichever it is, the two go on now returning call for call—the loud song close at hand and the soft fine echo remote—until you begin to wonder how the interchange is ever to reach an end.

There is something of rivalry in it, too. Neither will be outdone by the other. Your blackbird puts an extra grandiloquent phrase into his melody, and the distant singer caps it with a finer variation still. The faint voice in the hills sends a note of pure imperious challenge thrilling through the dusk; your own minstrel is hard upon him with a veritable clash-arms, if war were ever waged by such unarming means. An end comes at last, indeed to the tuneless competition, and almost always in the same way. The two singers tire together. The songs grow briefer and slower, with ever widening intervals between, until at length one or the other falls altogether. You strain the ear in vain for a last "last word," but it has already been spoken. There will be silence in field and woodland now until the morrow's dawn.

## THE ANGEL AT ISLINGTON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Angel at Islington has closed its doors after being an inn for more than 250 years. It is to be reopened as a café, a significant mark of the times, but whether inn or café it will always be known to the Londoner north of the Thames, as much as the Elephant is to the Londoner south of the river. Originally, in the days when Islington was a village far away from London, the Angel was a large old country inn, having a long front with an overhanging tiled roof. The chief entrance was beneath a projection which extended along a portion of the front and had a wooden gallery at the top.

The house was most favorably situated for travelers going to and from the city. Joe Willet passed it on his walk from Islington to Highgate "before enlisting for the defense of



From an old print of the historic inn

the Salvagners in America." Oliver Twist and Jack Dawkins saw it as they reached Islington turnpike, and "crossed from the Angel into St. John's Road." Had Jack and Oliver been better off they would probably have turned into the Angel for the night, as many a traveler had done who did not wish to run the risk of robbery by the footpads who infested Finsbury Fields. So many were those lawless people that a horse patrol was advertised to escort pedestrians going between the City to Islington; while patrons of the neighboring theater of Sadler's Wells were advised when the moon was at the full.

The Angel was at its greatest, perhaps, in the palmy days of stage-coaches. The Holyhead Road and the Great North Road are identical as far as Barnet (where Oliver and Jack first met), and the first landmark on the way out from London was the famous inn. By this time, late in the eighteenth and early in the nineteenth centuries, the character of the district had changed, and the fields had given place to houses. An old print by Pollard shows the house as it was illuminated on the night of the King's Birthday in 1812. A blazing crown and the initials "G. R." illuminate the darkness, and from the windows "gentlemen and families" for whom the house catered may be seen looking out on the Holyhead Mall and other coaches about to start on their journey north.

Even when the stagecoach era passed away, the Angel continued to flourish. Five roads meet at this spot, and for several generations the Angel was the starting point or the meeting point for omnibuses to and from all parts of North London. Such omnibuses they were; drawn by horses, driven by wits, and patronized by all and sundry. During the horsebus era the Angel was rebuilt and a restaurant added.

### Old Customs in New Zealand

There is a pretty custom in New Zealand that is still kept up when a party of natives from the Bay of Islands pay a formal visit at some social gathering on the coast. The guests are welcomed with a sing-song cry of "Welcome hither O strangers from beyond the sky! O the people of the beautiful sea, welcome hither!"

Then with a ceremonious rite of hospitality, food is set before the visitors, who are seated on the ground on the village green or open space by the shore. The ceremony takes the form of the well-known game of "Here we come gathering nuts in May." First come a long line of merry girls and women carrying plaited baskets of green flax containing steaming hot potatoes or other vegetables as a first course. All the time they are chanting in the native language, "Here we come bringing our gifts," and keeping time to the tune in a rhythmic dance. Having placed the food on the ground they retire in the same way. Next a number of young men advance in long lines, bearing bread or biscuits or carrying buckets, to be followed by others carrying panikins, all singing the "Nuts-in-May" song. "Here we come bringing our gifts," panikins, or bread or kumara (sweet potato) till the ground is covered with the offerings and a spokesman formally presents the food to the guests.

In bygone days in many Maori villages were to be found tall poles with ropes attached after the fashion of Maypoles or "giant strides." The pole was a tall elastic native tree stripped of its branches, with long flax ropes fixed to its head; each player grasping a rope swung off into space after singing a song in chorus to set the time. To add to the excitement and amusement, for lookers-on, the pole was set up on the edge of a stream or lake so that in landing some might

light on the water instead of on terra firma. The Maori is such a lover of water that the fact of being in the water was of little consequence. Some of the most charming native games are played in the surf. An inland game called "flying into the water" is played on hot summer days when the cool clear waters of the beautiful streams and lakes gladden invitingly to the vigorous swimmers, the native song for the game echoing through the still air.

### PORT OF LONDON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

To Londoners who dwell west of Aldgate Pump the river is nothing; it makes no part of their mental picture of London; unless perchance their Chelsea windows overlook the mirror of the sunset. When they think of the Thames, they think of Richmond, Henley, Mortlake, Sonning, and the rest of the beaurocrat of pleasant names charged with happy memories. But upon the flood colling beneath the London bridges, burdened with impetuous tugs and sleepy barges,

known what it was to walk on firm ground amid the comfortable security of crowds, after touring for months upon the immense and inhospitable desolation of the sea? "It is impossible," writes Mr. Tomlinson, "for those who know them to see those moody streets of Dockland, indeterminate, for they follow the river, which runs from Tooley Street by the Hole-in-the-Wall to the Deptford docks, and from Tower Hill along Wapping High Street to Limehouse and the Isle of Dogs, as strangers would see them. What could they be to strangers? Mud, taverns, pawnshops, neglected and obscure churches, and houses that might know nothing but ill-fortune. So they are; but those ways hold more than the visible shades. . . . But the call comes again just where the stairs, like a shining wedge of day, hold the black warehouses asunder, and show the light of the river and a release to the outer world. And there, moving swiftly across the brightness, goes a steamer outward bound." And again: "From my high window in central Dockland, from a watch tower, I look out over a tumbled waste of roofs and chimneys, a volcanic desert inhabited only by sparrows and pigeons. Humanity burrows in swarms below that surface of crags, but only faint cries tell me that the rocks are caverned and inhabited, that life flows there unseen through subterranean galleries." But "in that distant line of warehouses I see the masts and spars of a tall ship, and I remember that beyond my dark horizon of warehouses is the path down which she has come from the Indies to Blackwall. I said we were not inland. . . . We are the hub whence all roads go to the circumference."

You catch the vision? "I said we were not inland." No more inland, indeed, than the sea-gulls which wheel and hover about, the Embankment, uttering their harsh cries, and the people feed them, and they catch the morsels in the air. Read, then, in Mr. Tomlinson's smooth and beautiful prose, so delicate and humorous and restrained, "A Shipping Parish," with its admirable picture of an interior, wrought with the skill of a Dutch masterpiece, and its fine figure of the old deep-water seaman. Read the story of the cobbler who set sail for the Spanish main. Study the subtle sketch of "The Master." Read "The Ship-Runners," a story comparable with Mr. Conrad's "The Heart of Darkness." Consider "The Illusion," with its wonderful mingling of past and present; and voyage, if you will, to the Dogger Bank in "Off-Shore." Do not say, "Oh—a collection of short stories," because you would be mistaken. "London River" is a great deal more than that. It is a work of art, coherently informed throughout with that rare essence which we recognize, but for which we have no name.

### A Neolithic Sheffield

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The National Trust for Place of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty is appealing for funds to enable it to acquire Cissbury Ring for the British people. The camp stands in Sussex, three miles north of Worthing, and a few miles from Brighton, and it well deserves the title which has been given to it of "the Sheffield of the Flint Industry in Neolithic times." No earthenware in the South Downs can compare with the great girdle of Cissbury. It is on a hill 600 feet high, and incloses an area of not less than 60 acres. On the northwest side the slope of the hill is so abrupt that for 250 yards the camp is sufficiently protected by a single vallum and fosse; but everywhere else, on the entire circuit of 1 1/4 miles, the vallum and ditch are of far greater size. The inner vallum still rises in places nearly 40 feet above the floor of the fosse, and 20 feet above the area within.

Long before Cissbury Ring was thrown up early Neolithic man came here in search of flints, and found the site favorable for it yielded a fine black stone of the best quality. Rough celts, possibly for agricultural use, were manufactured there in large quantities, but very few specimens of arrowheads and lanceheads. General Pitt-Rivers was the first to explore the camp, or Ring, and he came to the conclusion that 25 at least of the pits which he found had been dug in the search for flint. They varied in diameter from 20 to 70 feet, and every one had a basin-shaped floor, strewn with flint flakes and implements in every stage of manufacture. In some cases one pit was connected underground with another, like burrows in a rabbit warren.

From the fact that the rampart had been thrown up over some of the pits, it was concluded that flint digging had gone on there before the Ring was constructed. After it was made the activity in this Sheffield of the flint industry did not cease.

Various theories have been put forward to explain the Ring. The work



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has been held to be "Druidical"; or to have been built for a folk-moot; or to have had its origin in Roman or even Saxon times. Mr. Hadrian Alcroft, one of the greatest British authorities on earthworks, will have none of these theories. "Cissbury," he says, "is one of the oldest, if not actually the oldest, camp upon the South Downs; it is a work of the early Neolithic age." General Pitt-Rivers calculated that 5000 men were needed to man the ramparts.

The National Trust is asking for £2000, which will be sufficient permanently to preserve this prehistoric relic for the public benefit.

### WHITE HOUSE PETS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

If Laddie Boy, President Harding's dog, looks very carefully he should be able to discover lots of places about the grounds where the White House dogs before him buried their bones. In General Grant's time there was an inundation of dogs of high and low degree, presented by his admirers. While Mr. Wilson was President the White House animals most in public evidence were the herd of sheep that cropped the lawn. But Charlie Taft's pony was a Washington institution as well known as the Smithsonian; and in Roosevelt's time the White House knew a variety of animals. But even Colonel Roosevelt had to draw the line at a consignment of zebras, lions, and baboons sent him by Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia. These were forthwith sent to the zoo.

In a letter to Joel Chandler Harris ("Uncle Remus") Colonel Roosevelt named some of the household pets. At the time there were on hand Jack the terrier, Sailor Boy the Chesapeake Bay dog, Eli the macaw, Jonathan the piebald rat, two kangaroo rats, a flying squirrel, and Archie's pony, Algonquin, to say nothing of a puppy "of the most orthodox puppy type" and the President's favorite saddle-horse.

Not long after that letter, Colonel Roosevelt wrote to another friend that in his absence he was "acting as nurse to two weaguine pigs."

The dog Skip, who came to the White House in May, 1905, seems to have been spoiled by the transfer from Colorado, where he stood up to bears and bobcats valiantly. "Now that he is in the White House" wrote Colonel Roosevelt, "he thinks he would much rather do nothing but sit about all day with his friends, and threatens to turn into a lapdog." Roosevelt's lovely "Letters to his Children" are studded with references to horses, dogs, cats, and birds—the words of one who loved "all things both great and small" in the animal kingdom.

"The other night after the judicial reception when we went upstairs to supper the kitchen cat suddenly appeared parading down the hall with great friendliness, and was forthwith exiled to her proper home again."

Wasn't that just like a kitchen cat? She had seen the supper prepared, and she had a cat's proverbial curiosity to know how the judges liked it. So she went to see expecting, no doubt, that they would put their hands slyly down by their chairs with a tidbit for her now and then.

In President Taft's term, the cow Pauline, a native of Wisconsin, was an important member of the kitchen cabinet. President Cleveland had a cow that was presented to him by George W. Childs.

In Lincoln's time we find that "Tad" Lincoln kept a pair of goats, which he drove in harness to a tiny wagon. The goats were forever stopping for a nibble, and "Tad," who was patient, awaited their pleasure to proceed. In the Nicolay and Hay "Complete Works of Abraham Lincoln," in 12 volumes, there appear but two letters from Lincoln to his wife, and one of these deals chiefly with the sudden, unaccountable disappearance of one of Tad's goats. "Tell dear Tad," writes Mr. Lincoln, "poor 'Nanny Goat' is lost, and Mrs. Cuthbert and I are in distress about it. The day you left, Nanny was found resting herself and chewing her little cud on the middle of Tad's bed; but now she's gone! The gardener kept complaining that she destroyed the flowers, till it was concluded to bring her down to the White House. This was done, and the second day she had disappeared and has not been heard of since. This is the last we know of poor 'Nanny.'"

## HELIUM

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Although helium is rather a common word in newspaper vocabulary, there are few persons, probably, outside of chemical laboratories, who possess any very definite idea as to what it is or what it is being used for.

Now all school children know that atmosphere is composed of about four-fifths nitrogen and one-fifth oxygen, with a small proportion of other gases. If they proceed far enough to study chemistry they learn that these "other gases" are called helium, argon, neon, krypton, and xenon.

Helium was first located in the solar chromosphere (the red envelope of the sun that can be seen at the beginning and the end of a total eclipse with the unaided eye, or at any time with a spectroscope) by Sir J. Norman Lockyer, in 1868, and named by him. When gas is shot through with an electric spark it forms a spectrum, and if helium be present it is characterized by a certain bright yellow line. It was through this line that helium was located in the sun by means of a spectroscope, and 30 years later this same line led to its discovery as a component part of certain minerals on earth. It is now known to exist in various minerals, such as thorium and monazite (from which thorium, which enters largely into the making of gas mantles, comes), leucite, fergusonite, beryl, and sylvine. It is also contained in the gases which bubble up in thermal springs. The proportion is variable, and in the atmosphere it constitutes but four parts in a million.

For many years all attempts to utilize helium for practical purposes were of no avail. Experiments were made by chemists in the United States Bureau of Mines and elsewhere. Its density, its ratio or specific heats, atomic weight, refractivity, solubility, viscosity, and liquefaction were all determined. The property which is the source of its chief value to the commercial world is its resistance to cold, and the fact that it is non-inflammable. Raw natural gas will freeze and become a liquid at a temperature of 318 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, while 518 degrees below zero or 6 degrees above absolute zero is necessary for the liquefaction of helium.

These two properties caused helium to be considered, about the time of the entrance of the United States into the war, in connection with aircraft of various kinds. It would make the long-sought, non-inflammable filling for balloons and it would not liquefy. But the question remained as to where anything like an adequate supply might be obtained by the government. About that time the people of Texas were complaining that their natural gas, though adequate in quantity, did not burn very well. Government experts investigated and found that it contained 2 per cent of helium. The problem was as good as solved! Appropriations for experimental work, and later for production, led to the establishment of two great plants, one at Fort Worth and the other at Petrolia, Texas.

The process of extracting helium from raw gas has proved comparatively simple. The natural gas is first pumped into interchangers under 300 pounds pressure, then through refrigerating engines, and finally into a still.

The gas is gradually cooled during these successive steps. The still is separated into two distinct parts, a condensing column and a distilling column. In the condensing column all the gas except the helium is liquefied. In the distilling column the gas is distilled and the helium pumped off. One or 2 per cent of pure helium is usually the result.

The cost of all this would be prohibitive were it not for the fact that the gas, after the helium is extracted, is pumped back through the interchangers in liquid form, and as it heats takes the form of gas again. It is then returned to the plant much more usable than it was originally, and sent out to consumers.

In addition to the use of helium in airships it may furnish the light of the future, a more brilliant, more beautiful, and much cheaper light than any now in use. If a glass tube is filled with helium gas, and a current of electricity passed through it the tube becomes brilliantly luminous with light of yellowish color, agreeable to the eye.

## Little People Need Coward Shoes



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## SENATE FIRM FOR ANTI-BEER BILL

Its Advocates Expected to Force an Early Vote, Although the Bill's Opponents Will Demand That It Be Fully Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Overwhelming support for the passage of the Volstead supplementary bill outlawing beer and nullifying the Palmer ruling was indicated yesterday, when the United States Senate, by a vote of 43 to 16, took up the measure and proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was taken up in the morning-hour on a motion by Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, who had charge of the bill in the Judiciary Committee, and who made the report on the bill to the Senate. Senator Sterling at the outset outlined the purposes of the measure and strongly urged speedy action, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is holding up the issuance of regulations under the Palmer ruling, pending the passage of this legislation by Congress.

Immediately after Senator Sterling had outlined the main provisions of the bill, its opponents sought to force the pace, and, though decidedly in the minority, they indicated they would not let the bill pass without a full discussion. There were no indications, however, that the minority would resort to filibustering tactics.

### Early Vote Expected

Debate on the bill proceeded until it was sidetracked at 2 o'clock, when the regular business came up. This meant that another vote to take it up will be necessary when the Senate meets on Monday. The prohibition forces, it was indicated, are so strong and so alive to the importance of quick action that they will use their majority to force the bill to an early vote.

Senator Sterling, in referring to the opposition to the legislation and the various efforts made to cause delay, said: "I serve notice now that the only result of lawlessness and opposition to prohibition enforcement will be to compel Congress to make the law and regulations more stringent all along the line. Of this there need be no doubt."

Opposition to the measure was led by James W. Wadsworth (R.), Senator from New York; E. S. Broussard (D.), Senator from Louisiana; and Samuel M. Shortridge (R.), Senator from California.

### Remission of Tax Provision

Senator Wadsworth particularly attacked the provision in the Senate bill which remits the tax on stolen liquor. The House bill remitted the tax only in case the thief had been convicted. The Senate bill provides for tax cancellation on condition the owner shows to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that there was no collusion between him and the thieves. "Liquor-stealing is a favorite form of thievery these days," said the New York Senator. "On the face of it, it seems to me that this remission of tax is a big inducement to stealing, and promises an increase in the lawlessness which now exists. It would be very easy to overcome the provision which requires that the owner should show that there was no collusion."

Thomas Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, pointed out that the provision was inserted at the instance of the manufacturers. "I will say here to those who are solicitous for the interests of the manufacturers," said he, "that as far as the prohibition forces are concerned we will be very glad to have the increase in the lawlessness which now exists. We are not at all particular about this provision or how it is amended."

"I am not solicitous for the interests of the manufacturers or any one else's interests," retorted Senator Wadsworth. "I am solicitous only about the enforcement of law. This is merely an invitation to undermine warehouses and take the stuff out. That has already been done in scores of cases. If we leave the tax responsibility on the house owner, it will urge him to prevent the thievery."

### Ban on Beer Prescriptions

Turning to the question of the Palmer ruling and the ban on beer in the pending bill, Senator Sterling was asked what good reason there is for preventing medical men from prescribing beer while the law permits the prescription of beer and wine.

"The great and fundamental reason, I think," said Senator Sterling, "is that physicians and druggists and the medical profession generally are all agreed that beer has no place for medical purposes. That is the great reason."

An important question in connection with the bill and enforcement was asked by Philander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, when he pointed out that no provision is made to protect the public from the poisonous stuff peddled in the bootleg traffic. The Senator declared that if the doctors are to be permitted to prescribe liquor for medicine it is clearly incumbent on the government to see to it that the liquor in question is manufactured under governmental supervision. Mr. Knox added that he will move an amendment to impose this obligation on the enforcement unit.

"We have pure food laws which are administered by the government for the protection of the public. The enforcement laws permit doctors to prescribe liquor for patients. But there

is no provision made to guarantee that if the patient is to have poison, it shall be made under the supervision of the government. There is no effort to safeguard the patient from bootleg liquor."

## SPRUCE ESTIMATES ARE AT VARIANCE

North Carolina Forester Warns Against Reliance Upon the State Forests for Paper Pulp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Asheville News Office

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina—J. S. Holmes, North Carolina state forester, does not agree with E. W. Barrett, editor of the Birmingham (Alabama) Herald, that "the mountains and foot hills of the south contain an inexhaustible supply of spruce pine from which satisfactory newsprint could be made."

"During the recent annual convention in Asheville of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association, considerable interest was aroused by Mr. Barrett's announcement that the south is independent of pulp supply because of the vast amount of spruce pine found in Alabama and other southern states. The state forester gives his opinion on the subject in a communication to the Asheville Board of Trade as follows:

"Spruce pine is certainly not what is known to paper makers as spruce. North Carolina is the farthest state south in which this tree grows, and as is well known the supply is nearly all cut or being cut. Mr. Barrett probably referred to the hemlock, which is frequently called spruce pine, both in Alabama and in North Carolina. This tree is one of our best pulp woods. It has fairly long fibre, but is much inferior to the spruce for making newsprint. The supply of hemlock in Alabama is quite limited, as it is found only in the northern part of the State, and there only along streams.

"There is another Alabama tree which is sometimes called spruce pine, and this is the pinus glabra, a true pine. The quality of paper made from this tree would differ very slightly from that made from other pines. The fibre is short, and it has been generally conceded that the kraft paper is the best product to put pine paper pulp into. This species of pine is found only in the extreme southern part of the State, and is not abundant."

Mr. Holmes concludes his communication to the local board of trade by advising that it would be unwise at this time for the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association to accept as a fact that they have an "inexhaustible supply of material suitable for newsprint now available in the south."

## RESEARCH MADE IN PACIFIC ISLANDS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—"We have been making a reconstruction of the past of Tonga," said E. W. Gifford, leader of the Bishop Museum's Bayard Dominick expedition, who returned to Honolulu recently from Samoa. "Our expedition has completed an anthropological survey of the group and we believe we have obtained data which will be a valuable help in solving the problem of the origin of the Polynesian race, including the Hawaiian." To Dr. Herbert E. Gregory of Yale University, at present director of the Bishop Museum at Honolulu, the party will make a complete report concerning the results of its year of exploration and research in the Tongan group. Queen Salioti Tubou, ruler of the Tongas, assisted the expedition in many ways.

"The Tongans are losing their native traits rapidly," says W. C. McKern, a member of the party. "Practical industries are about the only things they have kept. If a man still builds an outrigger canoe it is because such a one is more useful and cheaper than the modern variety. If he makes tapa cloth, it is because it can be sold or bartered." He says that tapa is made on a large scale in the Tongan group, but that it is used not so much for clothing as for ceremonial occasions, bedding, and as presents.

## ADVENTISTS OPPOSE SUNDAY "BLUE LAWS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—The South Dakota conference of the Seventh Day Adventists adopted a resolution, wherein they "petition the United States Congress not to pass any of the compulsory Sunday observance bills. We are opposed to the Sunday 'blue laws' because they are religious in character and contrary to the genius of the American system of government, in violation of the American principles of the separation of church and state, destructive of the first amendment, opposed to the best interests of both church and state, and above all, they are manifestly un-American, un-Christian, unconstitutional, partial, and a piece of class legislation, favoring certain sects and discounting others under duress of civil law."

## NEW SCHOOLS FOR ISLAND OF OAHU

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—School building projects either actually in progress or in contemplation on the island of Oahu will require an expenditure in excess of \$250,000 between now and the first of the year, according to figures compiled in the office of the city building inspector. In addition to some larger structures, 22 one and two-room school buildings are being erected in various parts of the city and county.

## WAGE REDUCTION NOT RAIL SOLUTION

No Adequate Means Possible, Says Committee of 48 Leaders, While Small Financial Group Controls in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—No adequate solution of the railroad situation will be possible so long as financial control of economic and political affairs in the United States is in the hands of a small banking group, declared J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the Committee of 48, in discussing the plan to reduce railroad wages 12 per cent.

"It is futile," he said, "to pin our faith to a settlement of the railroad labor problem, involving only 2 per cent of our entire population, other than to set aside the many misstatements which have been made in regard to the high wages of railroad employees."

"Their average wage today, as determined by the Railroad Labor Board, is \$1695 per year, as against the minimum standard of comfort estimated by the Bureau of Applied Economics at \$2000. This means that the railroad executives, in demanding a drastic reduction, must admit that either they do not wish to pay a living wage, or that they cannot pay one and make both ends meet."

"It is inappropriate to depend upon any scheme designed to protect the interests of the stockholders, aggregating less than 1 per cent of the population, for their interests are in no wise protected by the guarantee feature of the Eech-Cummins law, under which the roads receive 6 per cent or more on the aggregate valuations. This has no connection with dividends to stockholders, the dividend rate still being a matter within the discretion of each road. Nor is it practical to discuss statistics tending to demonstrate the efficiency or inefficiency of private, compared to public ownership, as indicated by the period of government control, which was not public ownership in any sense."

"Let us not forget, however, that under that control the deficit averaged only \$336,000,000 per year, as against \$1,500,000,000 per year, as estimated in advance by Alfred Thom, counsel for the road executives, as the additional annual income necessary to meet expenses. The deficit for the six months ending October, 1919, averaged less than \$4,000,000 per month, and before the end of the period of control the government was operating the roads at a profit of \$11,000,000 per month; whereas during the first six months after the roads were returned to their owners the deficit averaged \$105,000,000 per month."

"But the big question is, should our transportation system be publicly owned and operated for service at cost, or privately operated for individual profit?"

"Our waterways are owned by the people. Only in the case of the railroads was private capital invited to participate. In return for its investment it was given the rights of way, stipulated to be open to all on equal terms through payment of fixed tolls, and the land grants to be used simply for transportation purposes and never to be capitalized."

"But the railroads, once in possession, fixed their own rates for goods and passengers and ignored the toll system. They illegally capitalized lands, and thus borrowed from the public vast sums never repaid. They appropriated to themselves property intrusted to their care, which they have boldly exploited for their own selfish purposes. Through possession of the land containing natural resources and through coal operations which they developed they gathered our fuel supply into their possession. Through illegal rebates granted to the oil trust they developed an oil monopoly, which they also controlled. Through acquiring ore lands they built up the steel trust. Through the profits arising from these operations they established the banking ring, thus controlling our national credit. Through this money power they bought control of both Republican and Democratic parties and dictated their own legislation. Through preferential deliveries, differentials, rebates and other transportation advantages they have acquired a controlling interest in the packing industry, the wool trust, the milling trust and other industrial monopolies."

"This is the situation. We must break this control and so restore to our government the rights of which they have been deprived."

## SENATE HEARING ON NEW WOOL MEASURE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Discussion of the Fordney tariff bill got into Senate hearings yesterday on the "Truth in Fabric" Bill. Former Representative Rucker, of Colorado, representing the American National Livestock Association, described the plight of wool growers, who, he said, relying on the Republican Party for protection from foreign wool, had received only the "monstrosity" of the wool schedule of the Fordney bill.

"Well, the tariff bill will be over on the Senate side in two weeks," said Senator Watson (R.), of Indiana, a member of the Senate Finance Committee. "Then the days of reconstruction will begin."

Herman S. Ritter, of Youngstown, Ohio, former president of the National Retail Clothiers Association, declared that with the wool content marked on the goods, customers would know what they were buying. U. G. Warner, secretary of the Iowa Fleece Wool Growers Association,

blamed the depression in the sheep growing industry to the unrestricted use of shoddy, while George E. Briggs, of New York, representing the National Sheep and Wool Growers Bureau said such a law would "drive to honest dealings unscrupulous manufacturers of textiles."

## MEXICAN-AMERICAN ACADEMIC PLAN

Interchange of Scholarships Between Two Countries to Bring About Better Relations Is Urged Before Business Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The interchange of scholarships between Mexico and the United States in order to bring about a better understanding between the two countries was urged by W. A. Pearls, chairman of the Mexican-American Foundation, speaking before the Chicago Association of Commerce recently.

To work out the plan for an exchange of scholarships between the two countries Mr. Pearls went to Mexico City and held several conferences with President Obregon. It was proposed that efforts be made to secure free tuition in our schools and universities for deserving young Mexicans, who would be selected without political preference, but according to ability and ambition, from all sections of the Republic of Mexico. Business men have been asked to help the Mexican boys secure work, so that they may be made partly self-supporting.

### President Obregon's Reply

Mr. Pearls made a report to President Obregon, to which he received the following reply:

"Referring to your valued favor of April 11, 1921, in which you express your ideas of an exchange of scholarships for students and professors between Mexico and the United States, I take pleasure in informing you that I have looked carefully into these plans, and find them most interesting for the development of a better understanding between the United States and Mexico and for the benefit of culture in general. Desiring to encourage your effort, I wish to assure you of the Mexican Government's active cooperation."

"We will pay the fare to destination of all Mexican students going to the United States. We will also issue passes for your representative to visit the different sections of the Republic to assist in the selection of the students. We also request that you select 12 professors from your universities to come to Mexico to study archaeology, Spanish, geology, Mexican history, etc. To these twelve we will pay their fare from the border and will authorize for each a sum of 2000 pesos annually. The Mexican Government will authorize all of these privileges in exchange for the scholarships which the universities of the United States will give to our students. We will work in complete harmony with the committee that has been formed in furtherance of this plan outlined in your letter."

Asking the cooperation of his listeners, Mr. Pearls continued:

### Aims of Foundation

"Kindly remember that the young man is to return to Mexico after completing his work. We only want loyal, ambitious young men to accept the free tuition, and we believe that we can return them home more loyal to their country than they came to us. We hope to fit each for his life's work."

"The Mexican-American scholarship foundation is absolutely nonsectarian, nonpolitical and nonpartisan. As organized it will remain in force, no matter who fills the executive chair at Washington, or who is president of Mexico. It is arranged to become perpetual, for results cannot be obtained quickly—it is the work of generations to come. "The plan, if successful, will meet three objects:

"1. Through education to create a better understanding and finally form idealistic relations.

"2. Through education and a better understanding to increase the commercial exchange between the two republics.

"3. Through education, better understanding and commercial relations to create on our southern border the same situation as exists on the north, doing away with the treacherous standing army which costs millions of dollars to maintain."

## VOTING AT PRIMARIES URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Pledges to be signed by the citizens of Chicago to the effect that they will exercise their right of voting at the primaries are being distributed by the Chicago Association of Commerce. Thousands of the cards are being sent out to members of the association and requests are coming in to the headquarters of the organization for more. The association urges the signing of these pledge cards and disclaims all partisan intention, in that it seeks only the "fullest expression of a free, intelligent and courageous citizenship."

## POSSIBILITIES OF NIAGARA POWER

Great Port at Montreal and Vast Development of New York City Seen by Engineer as Among Possible Achievements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Possible results of the further utilization of the water power of Niagara and the St. Lawrence river, were outlined by the engineer of the projects, T. Kennard Thomson, before the recent manufacturers conference called by the Water Power League.

"Niagara Falls power is now distributed in Syracuse, 160 miles away, with a loss of considerably less than 10 per cent, using a voltage of 60,000," he said. "It will soon be quite possible to make this voltage 220,000, when it will be commercially profitable to transmit Niagara power 500 miles from that center. New York City is only about 330 miles from Niagara."

"Before the war, New York State used 3,000,000 horsepower a year of electricity, mostly developed by coal. The normal rate of increase was about 300,000 horsepower a year. New York City was then using about 600,000 horsepower. It will not be long before 1,000,000 horsepower a year is used in this city alone, if it has not already reached that point."

"We can go from four to five miles below the falls, and build our proposed dam at Foster Falls, creating a Niagara Falls Junior, from which we can obtain 2,000,000 horsepower, without destroying the old falls or the power companies in any way. After this is done, and when more power is desired, tunnels could be constructed under Goat Island, using half the flow of the river, and obtaining about 2,000,000 horsepower more. The five companies of Niagara Falls are developing about 650,000 horsepower a year, at a cost of about \$65,000,000. The successful accomplishment of these private undertakings resulted in the expenditure of about \$650,000,000 in allied industries, or 10 times what the companies themselves spent. The development of 4,000,000 horsepower from the Niagara River would create an undreamed of manufacturing center. The more the use of this power is concentrated at the falls, the greater will be the reduction of cost of many manufactured articles, with the resulting benefit to the entire continent."

### Dam in Lachine Rapids

"The development of the St. Lawrence River would also add another 4,000,000 horsepower of electric energy, and permit ocean-going vessels to reach the Great Lakes. The first step of such a plan would be my project to build a dam in the Lachine Rapids, so that ocean-going vessels which now reach Montreal at the elevation of 24 feet above tide level, would be elevated 50 feet more to the level of Lake St. Louis. We could dredge the channel from Montreal to this dam of the same width as the present channel of the river, and thereby reclaim 10 square miles of new land from the bay between Montreal and the Lachine Rapids. Sir William van Horne has stated that this project would make Montreal one of the greatest ports of the world."

"We can do this in a very few years, without calling on either government for a cent, and, if desired, even buy out the barge canal and the existing power companies. We can do this in such a way that the two governments could decide whether the excess profits should be paid in taxes, or the price of power to the consumer be further reduced far below the price of developing such power by coal."

"A great deal of such power will be advantageously utilized here in New York. We expect to extend the Battery four miles down the bay, reclaiming four square miles of real estate, which will be the most valuable part of Manhattan. This will make the new Battery the same distance from Staten Island that the present Battery is from Jersey City. This area is equivalent to three-fourths the area of Manhattan south of Forty-Second Street."

### Pipes in One Tunnel

In developing our new land, all sewers, pipes, wires, etc., will be in one big tunnel, from building line to building line, so that easy access will be obtained to any of them without digging up any streets. Above this tunnel we will have a subway from building line to building line, which will not be a dark hole in the ground, but have sidewalks and stores the whole length of it, and by having a two-foot opening the whole length of the block, in the street above, natural ventilation will be readily maintained. Above the subway will be the usual street level with sidewalks and stores. If desired, another, or elevated, street, could be built, having openings 20 or 30 feet wide, which means that our buildings will have three ground floors all around them."

"It would take hours to cite all the improvements that could be adopted

in this new city. As a matter of fact, every specialist sees at once some special improvement in his own line that he would like to carry out. I asked a great electrical expert what he would do if he could start anew on such a site in Manhattan, and his eyes sparkled as he answered that he would equip the whole place for '60 cycles' instead of '25 cycles.' So, imagine a four-square mile addition to Manhattan, with no earth or street ever to be dug up, no horse, nor a pound of coal; plus all the improvements that the brains of the present and future can suggest, aided by the 'might of ages.' The result would certainly be an ideal city."

## THEATERS

Gareth Hughes Interviewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Los Angeles News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—To the honor of portraying a Barrie character on stage and screen with equal finesse, Sir James, in Mr. Hughes' opinion, is the greatest of contemporary dramatists, and he has always considered it the peak of his ambition to be given a leading role in one of the Scot's characteristic works. When, therefore, an opportunity arose to play the name part in "Sentimental Tommy," in motion pictures, Mr. Hughes acquiesced delightedly.

"And from the start I knew I would never regret playing the part," he confided to The Christian Science Monitor's representative. "The requirements were out of the ordinary; for that matter, none of Barrie's characters are commonplace. But I had read Barrie so much, and liked his work so well, especially 'Sentimental Tommy,' that he—the character—seemed a part of me."

Gareth Hughes dwelt with boyish earnestness upon his stage career. A native of Wales, he received his theatrical training in the British Isles, and appeared in New York in several productions dating from 1914, notably as Ariel in Percy Mackaye's masque, "Caliban." His success as a photographer was then practically preestablished; yet that fact has not deterred him from faithfully studying his newer medium, or from entertaining ambitions for a resumption of his success, sooner or later, in the spoken drama.

"I enjoy playing in pictures," Mr. Hughes remarked, "not so much because they represent any new phase of dramatic art, but because they offer a welcome change from the life of the stage. Of course, the 'movies' embody new ideas, too; there is no denying it. But the quality of the human voice is not there, and without that even the best screen effort is at a disadvantage."

## OIL TAX PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LYNN, Massachusetts—Asserting that Mexican oil, coming by water, can be laid down along the New England coast very cheaply compared with oil which must come by rail from western states, Mayor Walter H. Cremer has sent a letter to every Massachusetts Congressman asking him to use his influence against the proposed duty on crude oil. "This duty, if imposed," he said, "will once more throw us into the clutches of the coal operators who were most unmerciful last year when they thought they had entire control of the fuel situation."

## ENDEAVOR PARADE IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That there will be no official dry parade at any time, is announced by William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York. He wishes it understood that the citizens' parade to be held today by the Christian Endeavor organization, now in convention here, is in no way an answer to the liquor men's parade of July 4, except as it is the reply of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, which has long stood firmly for prohibition. William J. Bryan will speak in Central Park after the parade.

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Wise Folks Save Money

Interest Begins July 11  
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How Anyone Can Gain a Fortune  
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Just off the press. Ask for a copy. Mail it. Free of charge each month upon request.

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## NEW JAMAICA SUGAR FACTORIES

In Spite of Dull Prices, Plant With Improvements Being Built—Need of Good Roads

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica—Jamaica. Like the rest of the West Indies, has felt the slump in sugar. Things here, however, although stagnating, have not been as far in the direction of catastrophe as occurred in Cuba. One reason for this is that in Jamaica the sugar industry, although in the front rank of important staples, does not dominate the situation as was the case in Cuba up to its recent downfall there. Dye woods, cocoa, coconuts, and a number of minor productions are also among the important products of this island.

Sugar planters here, although having a very trying time of it, seem to bid fair to weather the storm. Here and there an estate owner has been harder hit than the rest of his fellows when it happened that he had bought a sugar estate at the top prices that ruled in the early part of last year, when he had installed expensive machinery, and then had no time in which to recoup himself by the sale of sugar at big prices. Such a planter is now experiencing difficulty in meeting his bills.

It is a good sign, however, that despite the present dull season in sugar prices, one factory and another are being brought into being. These factories are, of course, small compared with the huge affairs in Cuba, but there are two important facts about them. The first is that the machinery being installed is thoroughly modern and up-to-date. It is labor-saving to some extent, and most effective compared with the primitive type which has for so long held sway here. The other fact is that these factories are applying a policy of looking after their laborers in a much better way, and are buying cane from cane farmers who confine their attention to producing the cane, and are not burdened as in previous years with providing for the grinding and the manufacture of sugar.

With the establishment of these factories emphasis is more and more being laid on the need for shorter and harder roads, to stand motor lorry traffic. Increasing attention is being paid to this matter, and to an improved water supply.

## NEW YORK SOCIALIST MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The unofficial city convention of the Socialist Party, which meets here today, will not only designate candidates for mayor and other local offices, but also make declarations with reference to public ownership, the traction question, democracy in industry, the open shop, unemployment, the housing problem, education and city government.

*Hawawake's*  
Broadway at Ninth  
NEW YORK

This store will be closed all day today. It will be closed all day on every Saturday during July and August.

But you will have five other days in the week in which to enjoy the many things that we have provided.

Summer is always a happy time here; because—

There is so much that is colorful and beautiful and harmonious.

And there are many visitors from all parts of the country—

Who come to see our store home and to enjoy several happy hours with us.

The invitation is general.

**Reich-Lievre**  
RICH and LEE-Ä-VER

La Trinité  
La Rapallo  
La Capri  
La San Remo  
La Portofino  
La Rapallo  
La Capri  
La San Remo  
La Portofino

## SPECULATION AND RENT DECREASES

Cessation of Practice of Pyramiding Rentals and the Trend Toward Real Estate Investment Is Now Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Falling off in the number of real estate transfers, transactions which have permitted a pyramiding of rents during the housing shortage, and other trends in building and finance, forecast a drop in rents, in the opinion of the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life. Although building on large scale is not yet active, and construction appears to be confined to individual builders, it is felt that the situation will ease gradually toward a building boom next year.

Figures gathered by the commission show a large falling off in the number of transfers. In three counties comparative statistics record 16,312 transfers for March, April and May, 1920, as against 12,020 for the same months of this year. The significance of these figures is explained by a description of the process by which landlords have pyramided rents. Some operators have purchased holdings, raised the rents, and then sold out to some one with whom they were in agreement. The rents were raised again and other transfers were made with coincidental rent raises.

### Speculation Ceasing

This practice has practically reached the breaking point. That it is ceasing is the conclusion drawn by Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the commission, in noting fewer complaints against increases following transfer of title. Speculation in real estate practice of late has been one of the chief difficulties in the rent situation, and one practically impossible to reach or curb by law. The state emergency law, fixing the percentage of increase, was evaded by the practice.

With the increases in the cost of material and labor, the tightness of housing supply, and diversion of money into other channels, it is pointed out, the replacement value of a \$5000 house rose to \$10,000. The real estate practice of levying 1 per cent a month as rental kept pace with the replacement value. Now, however, lowered labor and building material costs, and a mobilized determination on the part of the public to resist exploitation, are found to have sent the replacement value of the \$5000 house back to about \$7500. A corresponding drop in the rental is seen as inevitable and essential, although many landlords are loath to relinquish computing rents on the basis of the peak replacement value.

### Rent Increases Vary

In some sections of the United States, particularly in the west, it is explained, the rents went higher. With the business depression, however, they have been forced down faster. Building materials generally are said to be down in price between 45 and 50 per cent. In Massachusetts a drop in the rents of heated apartments is noted. Much of the individual building springing up is found to be subsidized in a measure by lumber dealers who wish to move their stocks of lumber.

It is also pointed out that in a time of business depression money is turned into real estate as a basic commodity. Such a tendency in 1914, during the depression directly preceding the war, is said to have given impetus to building at that time and to have done considerable to prevent the stringency from war cessation of building being greater. It is felt, therefore, that the present business situation will be a large factor in aiding the resumption of building and the resultant drop in rents. Public refusal to submit to exploitation by landlords who were late in taking advantage of conditions is recommended to prevent continuation of speculation.

## WHEAT YIELD LOWER; CORN SHOWS GAIN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — A reduction of 21,000,000 bushels in the nation's wheat crop during the last month, prospect of a record production of corn, with the condition of the crop on July 1 better than it has been in more than 20 years, featured the government's monthly report issued yesterday. The report shows:

Winter wheat: Production, forecast 574,000,000 bushels; condition 77.2.

Spring wheat: Production, 235,000,000 bushels; condition, 80.3.

All wheat: Production, 809,000,000 bushels; condition, 78.2.

Corn: Production, 1,233,000,000 bushels; condition, 91.1; acreage, 105,901,000.

Oats: Production, 1,329,000,000 bushels; condition 77.6.

Barley: Production, 184,000,000 bushels; condition 81.4.

Flax: Production, 9,700,000 bushels; condition 82.7; acreage 1,242,000.

Rice: Production, 35,600,000 bushels; condition 83.0; acreage 864,000.

Hay: Production, 81,700,000 tons; condition 78.7.

Apples: Production, 102,000,000 bushels; condition 34.9.

Peaches: Production, 30,800,000 bushels; condition 42.5.

White Potatoes: Production, 377,000,000 bushels; condition 83.4; acreage 3,972,000.

Sweet Potatoes: Production, 112,000,000 bushels; condition 85.1; acreage 1,186,000.

DELEGATES UNSEATED

NEW YORK, New York — Unsuccessful in their efforts to obtain seats in the national convention of the Woodmen of the World, 30 delegates, repre-

sented camps in Texas, Missouri and Nebraska, left for their homes yesterday. L. D. Green of Louisville, Kentucky, chairman of the Texas delegates committee, said that the Texans to whom seats were refused had been delegated to the convention by a "rump" assembly in Houston last March after a bolt from the regular state gathering. Those from Nebraska and Missouri who were refused seats had supported the insurgent Texans, he added.

## LOAN GRANTED TO COTTON GROWERS

Advance of \$5,000,000 Is Arranged by War Finance Corporation to Aid Profitable Marketing of Part of Product

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Two of the most pressing agricultural necessities of the country have been relieved by action of the War Finance Corporation in one case, and by private banking interests under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board in another. A pool was recently agreed upon by the bankers for the assistance of the cotton planters in the delta district of Mississippi, composed exclusively of the growers of what is known as long-staple cotton, the total average yield of which is approximately 600,000 bales, and of this 220,000 bales are pledged to the association.

The War Finance Corporation announced yesterday that it had agreed to make an advance of \$5,000,000 to the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association of Memphis, Tennessee, to finance 100,000 bales of long-staple cotton, to be held in warehouses for export.

The Staple Cooperative Cotton Association is an association of cotton planters in the delta district of Mississippi, composed exclusively of the growers of what is known as long-staple cotton, the total average yield of which is approximately 600,000 bales, and of this 220,000 bales are pledged to the association.

The advance will be made on a basis of approximately one-half the market value of the cotton, and it is expected that the financial assistance afforded thereby will permit the association to market the cotton in an orderly way, without unduly forcing sales. The loan will be for a maximum period of one year, but may be repaid sooner if, and as, the cotton is exported.

The association considers the advance as arranged sufficient to relieve the pressing necessities of the growers arising out of the expenses of the crop during the year, and that it will give time for the orderly marketing of the crop.

The managing director of the War Finance Corporation announced that a telegram had been sent to the Federal International Banking Company of New Orleans, Louisiana. This banking company was organized last winter in the south under the Edge Law, through subscriptions from 1400 southern bankers and other subscribers for the purpose of promoting the financing of the export trade.

## Large Attendance at Summer Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota — From the greatly increased enrollment at all the summer schools in South Dakota it is predicted that there will be a larger number of available school teachers in the state this fall than at any time since 1915. The summer school of the University of South Dakota has an attendance more than 50 per cent larger than last year, and by far the largest number it has ever had. Most of those attending are either teachers seeking higher grade certificates or prospective teachers obtaining the required normal school attendance. All of the educational institutions in the State having summer schools report about the same increase in enrollment.

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The Harvard summer school opened with a registration larger than last year and confidently expected to reach 2000 students before Monday, the last date for admittance. During the term Saturdays are to be used for trips to points of historical interest.

## NET REVENUES OF RAILROADS LARGER

Increased Efficiency in Operation, Rather Than a Gain in Gross Earnings, Shown to Be Responsible for the Improvement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Reports just filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the railroads show that the net operating income for the month of May exceeded that for any previous month of this year. The net earnings of the major system for May were \$37,246,000, or nearly \$3,000,000 more than the net operating income for April. These figures indicating slow improvement in the financial conditions of the roads, were made public yesterday by the Association of Railroad Executives, on the heels of the announcement that the government is to pay \$500,000,000 to the roads.

This is the largest amount earned by the railroads since last November, when their net operating income was \$54,345,793. Comparisons show that 80 railroads, 28 in the eastern, 19 in the southern, and 33 in the western districts, had operating deficits in May, while in April the total was \$1. On the basis of the tentative valuation fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission for rate-making purposes under the Transportation Act, the amount earned in May would be at the annual rate of return of 2.41 per cent, compared with 2.2 per cent the previous month. The reports show, however, that the carriers fell short \$55,490,000, or 59.3 per cent, of earning the amount contemplated by the act.

The effect of some efficiencies which the railroads have made effective since the traffic slump began late last fall, together with retrenchments which decreased revenues forced, are more clearly brought out in the reports for May than for any of the previous months, the ratio of operating expenses to revenues during the month falling to 85.4 per cent, compared with 86.6 per cent in April, and 87.19 per cent in March.

Total operating revenues in May, according to reports, were \$444,566,000, or 2.3 per cent less than they were during the same month in 1920, while operating expenses totaled \$379,715,000, or a reduction of 13.2 per cent compared with May last year. The net operating income was \$37,246,000, compared with an operating deficit of \$5,519,000 in May one year ago.

During the nine months since September 1, 1920, when the guaranty period expired, the net operating income of the carriers has been \$316,302,000, which, on the basis of their tentative valuation, would be at the annual rate of return of 2.41 per cent. This sum, however, is \$69,896,000 below the amount contemplated to be earned under the rates established by the commission. A peculiarity of the reports is the fact that the percentage earned during the nine months, as well as the percentage by which the roads fell short of the amount expected to be earned during that period, are identical with the corresponding percentages for the month of May.

### Employees State Case

CHICAGO, Illinois — Railroad shop crafts representatives yesterday outlined to the Railway Labor Board their contentions that the Pennsylvania Railroad had failed to make proper efforts to meet with shop craft employees, to arrange new working rules, as directed by the board. N. P. Goode, president of the Pennsylvania system federation committee, stated that one of the main objections was the alleged failure of the railroad to recognize the federation's committee as representing a majority of the workers. He contended that the federation did meet with the railroad officials on May 25, but at that time their attention was called to a notice posted generally stating that the employees in mass should elect divisional, regional and general committees to meet the railroad committee. This, Mr. Goode contended, did away with recognition of the Shop Crafts Union.

## AMERICAN LEGION'S ACTIONS CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York — Calling attention to the American Legion's avowed intention to defend the Constitution of the United States and declaring that this indicates the spirit that dominates the legion as a whole, the American Civil Liberties Union has sent to the national offices of the legion in Indianapolis a memorandum listing 50 specific al-

leged violations of the Constitution which the union declares were carried out by the legion. In a letter accompanying the memorandum the union says that in only two instances have responsible legion officers disavowed these actions, although statements have been given out saying that the actions were not formally authorized by the legion. The union charges, and asks an answer to the charge, that the guiding and instigating power behind these attacks is big business; using the legionaries for their own ends.

The Central Trades and Labor Council here has adopted resolutions on the legion in which it states that "the super-patriots are hereby notified that organized labor in this city is absolutely and most determinedly opposed to their setting themselves up as a super-government in any city, and that there are lawfully organized authorities to whom all violations of the law must be referred."

## BRITISH ENGINEERS HONOR AMERICANS

Mining Institutions of England Offer Their Honorary Membership—Gold Medal Given

NEW YORK, New York — Cable advices from London to the national headquarters of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in this city announced yesterday the conferring of foreign honors upon Americans distinguished in the engineering profession. The message stated that Ambrose Swasey of Cleveland, sponsor of the Engineering Foundation and past president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, had been elected to honorary membership in the British Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, and in the British Institution of Mining Engineers.

Charles F. Rand of New York, it was stated, had been elected an honorary member of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, and of the Institution of Mining Engineers. Mr. Rand, who is chairman of the executive board of the Engineering Foundation, only last week was made an honorary member of the British Iron and Steel Institute.

Other elections announced by cable were those of Col. Arthur S. Dwight of New York and William Kelly of Vulcan, Michigan, to honorary membership in the Institution of Mining Engineers. This group of honors was described by Mr. Rice as an important step in bringing about world solidarity in the engineering profession. A movement, it was said, has been started in the direction of federating the engineering societies of the British Empire according to the general plan adopted by Herbert Hoover and his associates in organizing the Federated American Engineering Societies.

The cable announcement also brought details of the presentation of the John Fritz Medal to Eugene Schneider, head of the famous Cruesot works, in Paris yesterday. The ceremonies were participated in by a special deputation of 13 American engineers, under the general supervision of Mr. Swasey. Mr. Schneider received the gold medal in person for his achievements, during the war, in "the industrial and scientific defense of civilization."

## SITUATION IN CUBA TO BE UNDER STUDY

HAVANA, Cuba — Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder has been invited to participate in conferences on the government's legislative program which are provided for in a presidential decree issued today. These conferences, according to the decree, will begin July 11 and must terminate before August 1. Prior to the latter date President Zayas says he will convene Congress in extra session to take emergency action on measures approved at the conferences.

Cuba's economic crisis will be studied by the conferees, who will outline legislation to be enacted for the purpose of normalizing national life. The conferences will be attended by the President, the presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, six members from each House, Secretary of the Presidency Jose M. Cortina, and any other members of the Cabinet whose presence may be deemed necessary. Authorization is given for calling on civilization experts and leaders of various industries whose advice may be deemed helpful in formulating a policy.

## EDUCATIONAL WORK FOR DISARMAMENT

League of Women Voters Plans Active Campaign to Mobilize Sentiment of Women — To Study Efficiency Also

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Educational activity in the direction of obtaining reduction of armament by international agreement, and advocacy and study of efficiency in government, were the two outstanding questions incorporated into their policy for the coming year by the executive board of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters at their regular meeting in this city. Particular emphasis is placed on the issue of disarmament, and Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, chairman of the committee in charge of this question, plans extensive work among alien women. An aroused public opinion, informed on all phases of the problem, is felt to be the vital necessity in relation to this and all other issues.

In inquiring into the question of efficiency in government the league plans to consider impartially several related questions. Among the issues that will be the subject of special study are the direct primary, the budget, both national, state and local, the short ballot, and proportional representation. It is also planned to study the individual localities from a point of view of efficiency and social well-being.

### Disarmament Issue

"It goes without saying," declares Mrs. Bird regarding the work of her committee, "that disarmament is one of the great questions, perhaps the greatest question of the day. We are a part of the world and, while we shall not mix in the political affairs of Europe, we shall probably take part in the economic problems which vitally affect the life and happiness of every country of the world."

"Disarmament is a world question, which women must take an unusual interest. It is of vital importance to them. Women can have an enormous influence in preventing war through the public expression of their abhorrence and insistence that it shall be stopped."

In suggesting a campaign of education in the interest of the reduction of armaments, Mrs. Bird advises special meetings addressed by speakers in accord with the idea. It is urged that petitions and telegrams be sent to the President asking early conference among the nations. In the interest of obtaining the greatest results locally, coordination of all organizations working for the same end is declared essential. Cooperation by correspondence between the leagues and women's organizations in foreign countries in favor of disarmament is also planned. It is hoped to enlist the majority of the women of the State in the drive for disarmament action.

### Resolution Adopted

In appealing to the women of the State and nation the league recites the disarmament resolution adopted by the National League of Women Voters at their convention. This resolution points out that the social and economic toll of war is now too great, that the cost in federal appropriations is enormous and that President Warren G. Harding stated that "while prudence forbids us to disarm alone, we are ready to cooperate with other nations to approximate disarmament." Initiation of the movement thus suggested is asked.

Indication of political plans of the Essex County League of Women Voters is found in a letter addressed

to Ransom Pingree, city solicitor of Haverhill, Massachusetts, announced candidate to succeed W. W. Lufkin, appointed collector of the port of Boston, as a member of the national House of Representatives. The letter submits to Mr. Pingree a public welfare platform, which the league has endorsed, and which it hopes, the letter says, will be endorsed by the candidate. This program asks that no change to weaken the Volstead act be made, that armaments be reduced by international agreement, that women be protected in industry, that physical education be furthered, that the fundamentals at least of the Smith-Towner or Towner-Sterling bill be enacted, and that the Sheppard-Towner maternity and infancy bill be passed.

Indicating that the members of the league purpose to use their vote to assure that, if possible, the candidate subscribes to their plan, it is reported that the league has a candidate whom it plans to support. It is not stated whether this is Mr. Pingree or another.

## NEW ISLAND CHIEF TO PUSH CONVENTION

HONOLULU, Hawaii — The recent nomination of Wallace Rider Farrington, general business manager of The Honolulu Star-Bulletin, as governor of Hawaii will bring into very close relationship the territorial government and the Press Congress of the World which will hold its sessions here next October.

Mr. Farrington, for many years an active editor and newspaperman, is chairman of the Hawaiian Islands executive committee which is in charge of the local plans for the congress, and returned to Honolulu recently from the mainland where he conferred with Dr. Walter Williams of the University of Missouri, president of the congress, and attended to numerous details in connection with the October meeting.

### Schoolhouse Work Delayed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — A strike of plasterers, prolonged after the building trades controversies had been adjudicated, has postponed the opening of a much needed new 20-room school building until November. It had been intended to open the building in September. This building will relieve the congestion of four other school buildings. The plasterers resumed work when the city threatened to take over the contract and proceed with the plastering itself.

### EMPLOYMENT DECREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Decrease in the number of people called for by employers and the number of positions filled over May and over June, 1920, is reported by the public employment office of the State Department of Labor and Industries in its report for the month of June.

## PRESIDENT TO SEE PILGRIM PAGEANT

Large Number of Official Delegates Have Accepted Invitations for Plymouth Opening

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts — The boxes reserved for Gov. Channing Cox and official delegates at the first performance of the Pilgrim pageant on "Governor's Night," July 13, are likely to be well filled, according to a statement given out by Secretary Hill, of the Tercentenary Commission here yesterday, very few refusals of the invitations sent out by Governor Cox having been received.

Among the latter is one from Herbert Hoover, Governor Cox informed the Tercentenary Commission yesterday. The Governor invited him to extend his visit to Boston next Tuesday but Mr. Hoover, owing to pressing engagements for Wednesday in Washington, was obliged to decline, although he hoped to attend a subsequent performance.

The Dutch Government, Secretary Hill stated, will be represented at the first performance by a special delegation headed by Dr. A. Eekhof, professor of ecclesiastical history in the University of Leyden and the first authority on the Pilgrims in Holland, and by Prof. A. F. Barnouw, Queen Wilhelmina professor of Dutch literature at the University of Columbia. Professor Barnouw will represent the Dutch Minister.

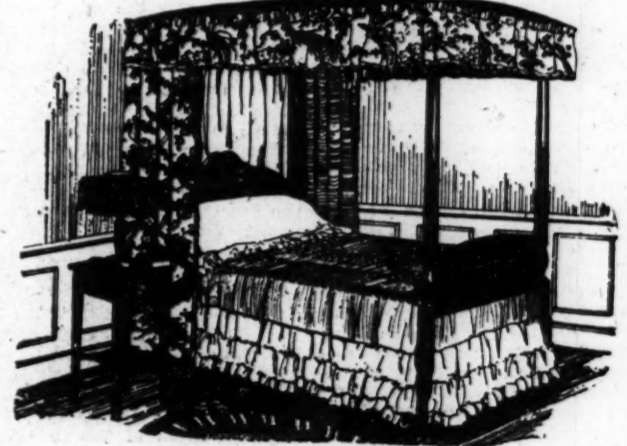
The United States Tercentenary Commission, of which President Harding is chairman, will be represented at the first performance by a special delegation of its members. Mr. Hill said. President Harding himself will attend the pageant on August 1, "President's Day."

Two-thirds of the mayors in the 39 cities of Massachusetts have already accepted the invitation for the first performance extended by Governor Cox, according to Secretary Hill. Acceptances from governors of states, he said, are necessarily coming in more slowly, and many of these, owing to pressure of official business in their own states, are not expected to return definite replies until the last minute. The general advance demand for seats reported here and from Boston, has been heavy.

### FREE WATER FOR HORSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — The special free watering service for horses, inaugurated several years ago by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has begun for the summer in Boston. Three hydrant stations have been opened in addition to the service of the traveling water cart. The society announces that membership in the Jack London Club, the society's protest against cruelties in training animals, has reached 192,588.

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## SHARP POLITICAL CRISIS IN PORTUGAL

Opinion Divided as to Whether Unrest Was Due to Coup by Former Premier, Mr. Machado, or to a Plot Against Him

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—The sharp crisis through which Portugal has just passed, and which she has by no means done with, was not the same sensational and highly romantic affair that it was first described to be on hurriedly cabled messages, as the result of the tales of travelers arrived at Vigo.

As a nest for the hatching of international scandal concerning poor Portugal there is nothing else in the world so prolific as Tui, which is a little town just on the other, or Spanish, side of the river Minho, facing Valença, an old Portuguese fortress on the opposite bank. At Tui the Portuguese Royalists occasionally congregate and speculate upon opportunities and possibilities, being much inspired by the sight of the dear country on the other side, so near that one could shoot a message across the stream. From Tui it is an automobile and railway journey of a couple of hours to Vigo, the nearest Spanish town of much consequence, and at Vigo there are important Royalists in large numbers and there are also continually travelers in from Portugal, and travelers never do go out of Portugal in these days without taking the most remarkable stories with them.

### Colorful Stories

It is true that there is in Portugal at the present time, as has been shown often enough in these dispatches, ample material for causing astonishment to other peoples upon the state of this unhappy country, but yet the travelers' tales are often a romantic advance upon the plain realities. When anything of consequence really has happened at Lisbon it is doubled in romance and apparent importance by the time it gets north of Oporto, which is the usual route. From Oporto to Tui, a slow process, it is greatly magnified again, and at Tui it is expanded and strengthened.

The automobile journey of a few miles from Tui to the station where we pick up the train for Vigo, and the railway journey itself are as uncomfortable as all other traveling of the kind in these parts and tend to further exaggeration of the affairs of Portugal. In the final state in Vigo of this travelers' intelligence, a whisper between friends in Lisbon has become a deafening roar of a tumultuous revolutionary mob, and this is dispatched sometimes direct to various capitals, but more generally through Madrid and thence to Paris, London, and other places where such intelligence is acceptable. This explanation is necessary to show why it is that news which always come from Vigo at times of the acute Portuguese difficulties, as it has often done and will certainly do again when Portugal enters upon that great upheaval which, it seems, cannot be avoided and will completely transform her administration, must be regarded with suspicion. The Portuguese authorities do not facilitate the dispatch of intelligence from Lisbon at times of crises.

On the other hand the denials of the Portuguese Government need equally to be accepted with reserve. It has previously been explained how Portuguese legations in foreign places, acting under instructions, have denied officially and daily statements which were most undoubtedly true, and in various ways have misled outside opinion. There have especially been difficulties in Madrid as the result of this procedure. The state of things in Lisbon recently has not by any means been so calm and pacific as the statements issued by Portuguese legations abroad would suggest; but on the other hand the travelers' tales that were cabled from Vigo, with the story of the coercion of the President, the grand military demonstration, the revolution in the cabinet, and the imprisonment of the President, were just so much nonsense. Still very stirring things have happened, and they are of great consequence. First and foremost the Premier, Bernardino Machado, once President of the Republic—only three years ago—and engaged again in climbing his way back to the heights of Portuguese power, has stumbled and fallen, as many saw he must surely do. He has been obliged to resign and all his cabinet with him.

### Political Zeal Uppermost

There are various quite definite and intelligible causes for the fall of Mr. Machado. Some of them have been clearly indicated in previous dispatches. His Republican zeal was too intense, there was too much of politics and too little of patria in it, and he set the Republicans of the Right, the Conservatives, the Paesites, and others bitterly against him, and large sections of the army at the same time. There has always been a feeling, and a natural one, that Bernardino Machado had an eye upon the presidency of the Republic, and considered it not impossible. Portugal being what it is, that he would soon be back in the position which he was forced to abandon so short a time ago, departing then into exile. This would constitute something of a record in republics, but it was a distinct possibility, a probability even, if Mr. Machado had played his game more tactfully.

The story began to run freely that he was planning a coup to obtain the presidency of the Republic without waiting for it. Perhaps there was

nothing in this, but the ambition was sure. At the same time difficulties with the army surged. Some of them have already been described, and Mr. Machado found his troubles increased through various transferences he effected of officers from one regiment to another. He soon set the most powerful influences in the army against him, and although he faced the Chamber, and assured it that all was well and there was no cause for anxiety, he was wrong and knew it. He was far too optimistic then.

### Soldiers Assembled

Even at such a time soldiers were being assembled in the Rocio and other parts of the city, and it was evident that big business was afoot. Still soldiers have often been massed in Lisbon without anything of consequence happening, and one is used to mild military demonstrations. People take the air, do their gossiping and their shopping, and enjoy the sunshine just the same when these things happen in Lisbon, and do not take much notice. They have long since ceased to worry. Still they should have taken more notice than they did of the fact that these military movements were not being directed by the government, a highly important fact.

For two or three days before the trouble began, there were ominous signs. The newspaper the "Seculo," in announcing the resignation of the ministers of Finance and Agriculture, asked pointedly if such a situation would have for consequence the fall of the Machado Cabinet. It was stated that so apprehensive were they of coming difficulties that the ministerial deputies were leaving the Chamber to prevent the sessions being held or continued because they felt that otherwise a full crisis was inevitable. The same newspaper stated that there were circulated anew rumors of a threatened disturbance in public order, as the result of which the police were exercising a very special vigilance and had been supplied with carbines.

### Mr. Martins' Coup

From this point events developed rapidly, and there were some picturesque incidents notably those in which the Minister of Public Instruction, Julio Martins, was concerned. When Julio Martins scented a revolution he hid himself at once to the navy in the Tagus and according to his own statement "assumed the command of the naval forces from the cruiser Vasco da Gama," this being only a very short time after he had been held up by certain forces on land and assured that had he been the Minister of War instead of Minister of Public Instruction they would have dealt with him violently at that precise moment without trial or ceremony. This was the kind of atmosphere in which Portugal, once more in difficulties with herself, endeavored to progress toward political and economic tranquility and establish good government.

There was no doubt about the threat against the public order, and the Premier, Mr. Machado, of course knew all about it. It emanated from the discontented and controlling section of the army, and had naturally the moral and other assistance of the Paesites. Its origin and conduct were not at all royalist, as has been stated from Vigo. During the night but one before the effective proceedings opened the government was highly apprehensive and the Minister of War, Alvaro de Castro—himself former Premier of recent period and closely concerned in all the most anxious intrigues that have taken place in recent times—visited the barracks and harangued with the troops and officers. He made no secret of the fact that the government was fearing a revolutionary movement.

### Rumors in Capital

On the following morning the capital was full of rumors and alarms, quite evidently with good foundation, and the President of the Republic was so apprehensive of the possibilities that he called Liberato Pinto to him to take stock of the situation in the military sense. There were at this time two sets of rumors, one being that Republican revolutionaries were aiming at a coup and the overthrow of the Machado Administration, and the other that Mr. Machado himself had a counter plot at work for the seizure of the whole Republican machinery and the establishment of himself as President again. However it may have been with the latter story, the other movement had too much start and it held the course.

On the day following the War Minister's nocturnal visit to the barracks the Premier spoke upon the situation in Parliament, and he was highly apprehensive in his manner and words. He said: "There is in progress a ferment which it is highly desirable should not be allowed to increase. There are persons who, once having offered a hand to help the Republic, allow themselves to creep toward it now with the basest designs. If there are adventures bent upon an adventure everybody should be on the side of the government."

It was generally taken that these words signified that Bernardino Machado knew that he would have to struggle hard to retain his position, and that he feared revolution.

### NATIONALISTS MEET REVERSE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—The Turkish Nationalist movement is moving into new entanglements and complications. The leaders of Ankara are at a loss as to the course they should follow. The advantage they gained by the Greek reverse seems to have been lost as they failed to follow it up and developments have now turned against them. Civil wars, insurrections and party quarrels, all have burdened the Turkish Nationalists with an extremely heavy task and broken down the requisite energy to make an effective stand against outside attacks.

## OVERSEAS VISITORS HELPED IN LONDON

Committee for Hospitality to Australians Has Been Launched at the Australian Office—Former Governors Are Cooperating

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is but a short time since England was crowded with troops from the dominions, and the people outvied each other in their efforts to show hospitality, and make the troops "at home." They realized that these men had come many thousands of leagues to uphold the honor of the Union Jack. Indeed, they realized that the South Africans, the New Zealanders, the Canadians and the Australians in addition to the troops from the smaller colonies, had to a man cast aside their ordinary avocations without a murmur and without question, because the old country needed them. World politics had up to that time never entered their philosophy; they had no part in the making of war or peace, but when the call came they rallied as one, and people in England were quick to recognize their spontaneous help in the hour of need.

Matters gradually assumed a normal state and once again visitors from overseas are arriving in the heart of the Empire with renewed interest awakened in the mother land. They come with an enthusiasm for the land of their forebears, but find in the vast population of London that they are soon absorbed in the maelstrom. Indeed, they may find London the loneliest place on the face of the globe.

### Meeting the Need

The Australian authorities in London were quick to recognize the situation and a Committee for Hospitality to Australians in London has been launched at the Australian Office with the object of altering this lamentable state of affairs, at any rate so far as Australians are concerned. This movement owes its inception to Percy Hunter and the newly appointed official secretary, M. L. Shepherd, at present in charge of the Australian Office in London.

A meeting was called recently at Australia House and the chair taken by Lord Novar, better known as Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson, the former Governor-General. He declared that a great field for useful imperial work was being neglected in that, although a large stream of Australians visit the United Kingdom each year, no means had existed hitherto whereby they could meet residents of the British Isles who were sympathetic with the aspirations of the dominions and hopeful of the continuance of the present close relations between the various sections of the Empire, and that a stage of imperial development had been reached where it was of moment that visiting overseas people should come in contact not only with a friendly welcome on their arrival in London, but also with residents of the mother land who were taking a thoughtful interest in the welfare of the dominions and the future of the Empire. It was thought, therefore, that an organization might be established to endeavor to supply some of the deficiencies at present so much in evidence.

### Help Forthcoming

Help was not long in forthcoming. Former governors of Australian states have expressed their willingness to cooperate in the movement and have joined a committee which meets periodically at Australia House in London to give support. At the present time certain institutions are in existence which help overseas visitors and do excellent work, but despite these societies, there is a growing need for an organization, the object of which is to help colonial visitors who feel strange when they arrive in the heart of the Empire. The Empire Parliamentary Association, an excellent institution, undertakes to look after members of Parliament from the British dominions, and numerous facilities are accorded them, and they are accommodated in one of the rooms in the House of Commons, which only members of the British parliaments have the privilege of using.

The Victoria League does magnificent work in helping visitors, but there has not been an official or semi-official organization charged with the object of helping overseas visitors. It is, therefore, encouraging to learn that the Secretary of State for the Colonies is interested and has given his sympathy, which will be of inestimable value to the movement.

### London Clubs Approached

No time has been lost in making effective the work of the committee, and already some of the great London clubs have been approached and are prepared to confer honorary membership for certain periods upon visitors nominated by the High Commissioner. Large industrial firms have gladly promised their cooperation and support, in entertaining colonial visitors who might be specially interested in

their activities. This is in itself a step in the right direction, for it will help to expand trade within the Empire.

The historical and great city companies or guilds, whose halls are famed throughout the world, and whose charity is never denied, will open their halls to visitors specially recommended by the High Commissioner, and will entertain them with all the traditions of the City of London.

In August quarters additional hospitality is expected for overseas visitors, for the royal family is always first to take a lead in matters of this kind. The great Inns of Court, the Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn, will, when the occasion occurs, show visitors over their ancient halls and buildings, and on special occasions will entertain them in the great halls, will grant special facilities to overseas visitors to obtain a greater and more intimate knowledge of the records of their country.

### Private Hospitality

Members of the House of Lords and of the House of Commons are interested and have already shown sympathy and practical help, and perhaps one of the most significant moves is in private hospitality. Owners of some of the great and beautiful homes of England are willing and eager to allow their colonial friends to enjoy, if only for a brief space, the beauty of their glorious gardens and beautiful buildings. Nothing in the world equals English domestic architecture, and when motoring through the countryside the oft expressed wish to view some of these beautiful places will now be gratified, and the famous English manor houses and castles, many of medieval times, may be inspected, and the colonial will retain glowing memories of some of the grand, yet dignified buildings he has had the privilege of seeing during his visit to the old land.

It will be seen that the Australian Office realizes the great good that will accrue as a result of friendly intercourse between Australian and English, and in launching the scheme appreciates the valuable help rendered by those who alone by their cooperation can make it an assured success.

## FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROBLEM IN HAWAII

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Rather serious conditions for the sugar plantations of the Territory are foreseen by Consul-General C. Yada of Japan due to the operation of the foreign language school law passed by the recent Hawaiian Legislature. Already according to Consul Yada, Japanese parents are worried over the possibility that their children may not receive instruction in their mother tongue. Some are sending their children back to Japan to escape the operation of the law, while others are themselves returning to Japan with their families.

"A large proportion of Japanese families on the plantations are preparing to move to localities where they can be certain that their children will learn the Japanese language," Consul Yada says. "These Japanese are perfectly willing that their children should learn English and be conversant with American history and institutions, but they are not willing that they should be brought up in total ignorance of their mother country and its language and literature. Unless this condition is met, the plantations will be the principal sufferers. They need the Japanese labor. There can be no doubt, in my mind, but that the Japanese will not be contented if they cannot be assured of proper educational facilities for their children."

There are between 135 and 140 Japanese schools in the Territory and although virtually every one of the 368 teachers employed in these schools will take the examinations for certificates under the new law in July the consul says that it is certain that a proportion, possibly a considerable proportion, of them will fail. The number of those who earn certificates will be disproportionate in comparison with the large number of teachers' positions to be filled. The same thing holds true, to a lesser extent, of the Buddhist schools, where the Buddhist priests occupy teachers' posts also. There are from 30 to 40 such schools in the Territory, says the consul, and their continuance is contingent upon the ability of the Buddhist pastors to pass the examinations.



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## IRISH CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY URGED

Secretary of Movement in Dublin Thinks Moment Has Come to Seek Support and Public Discussion of the Proposal

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Concurrently with the passage of the Government of Ireland Act, and in competition with its provisions right up to the day before the elections, a group of Irishmen have pressed that the whole Irish complex should be referred to a national constituent assembly elected by means of the Hare system of proportional voting. Prominent among the persistent backers of this proposal have been the British Labor Party, the Irish Labor Party, Sir Horace Plunkett, Joseph Devlin, Mr. Asquith and Lord Robert and Hugh Cecil.

It has been assumed that the proposal would fall through once the Irish elections began; but the following letter from E. A. Aston, the secretary of the constituent assembly movement in Dublin, has just received prominence in the Irish Unionist and Nationalist press:

What Now?  
"Sir, Not quite six weeks ago the government finally rejected the proposal—pressed steadily upon them for two years—that the work of hammering out an Irish settlement should be committed to a constituent assembly elected by all Ireland."

"Even the eleventh hour rejection was conditional. For it is now notorious that the government's hope is that the representatives elected by 'Southern' and 'Northern' Ireland respectively should form the proposed assembly. 'The tragedy is that all minorities in 'Southern' Ireland have disfranchised themselves, while the false issue upon which the 'Northern' elections have been fought have only served to accentuate traditional hostilities."

"At the last moment—too late to avert the travesty of the elections—the Vatican definitely threw its weighty influence into the scales in favor of the constituent assembly movement. Yet not, let us hope, too late to secure all that is essential in the proposal."

The Moment for Review  
"Now that the amour propre of the principal parties may be assumed to be satisfied—the government by the issue of its writs; Sinn Fein by rendering them completely void; and Ulster by showing her determination to go her own way in the last resort—the moment has arrived for review."

"Mr. de Valera has made recent declarations of extraordinary importance. First, that Sinn Fein is prepared to give Ulster 'far more substantial powers' than those invested in her by the Partition Act; and, secondly, that 'the essence of the status of the dominions is that they are free partners with the right to withdraw from the British Empire if they choose'—adding that the concession of that right would open the way at once for 'consideration and arrangement' of matters of future relationships between Great Britain and Ireland."

"Concurrently, Old Ireland—an accredited organ of Sinn Fein—discussing the Pope's letter, expresses the view that the Republican leaders would not insist upon anything further than dominion status unless 'two-thirds of the representatives of Ireland, elected upon a proportional basis' voted for 'complete independence.'"

### Duty of National Assembly

"To open immediate public negotiations upon these bases is obviously the duty of Dall Eireann and of the Northern Parliament. To complete negotiations and ratify their result, is equally obviously the duty of a"

national assembly to be elected for the purpose.

"Is there anything impracticable in this proposal? Is it not certain that something else than independence and conflict with British interests would result when Sinn Fein gets to close quarters with Ulster? Is it not certain that elections held after public discussions had taken place between Ulster and the South—during which the order to cease fire would be given and obeyed by all parties—would yield a profoundly different result from the electoral force which has just been enacted?"

"The members of the movement, of which I am the spokesman on this occasion, think the moment is opportune to seek support and public discussion of the proposal."

### A Constructive Alternative

Interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Aston was unable to offer any information as to whether the proposal was likely to bear immediate fruit. His committee would continue to press it upon all parties as the only constructive alternative to a physical fight to a finish. He pointed out that Sinn Fein, while pursuing its fixed Republican objective, had consistently abstained from uttering a single word in condemnation of the proposal—a silence which had not been accorded to any other suggestion.

"That all parties would ultimately be driven to adopt the constituent assembly method as the only alternative to a physical decision, Mr. Aston seemed to entertain no doubt whatever. 'We must either fight it out or argue it out,' he said, 'and there are now very definite indications that we are very close to the stage of constructive argument between North and South. It is a case of cooperate or fight, and cooperation is so obviously the better paying proposition for both Dublin and Belfast that it may be chosen at any moment.'"

## TRAFFIC LEAGUE PROPOSES ACTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The Pacific Coast Traffic League has decided to urge upon the Interstate Commerce Commission prompt action on the application of the carriers for departure from a long and short haul clause and the reestablishment of the Pacific coast terminal rates. A telegram sent to the commission, said that commercial conditions demand immediate action to prevent stagnation of business.

The league went on record as being opposed to the placing of steamship companies, engaged in coastwise traffic, between the Atlantic and Pacific under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

### SOVIET PLOT IN TURKEY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—A man by the name of Mustafa Saghir a short while ago came to Ankara, apparently as a delegate from India, and was heartily greeted by the Turkish Nationalists. He had free access to the Great National Assembly. Availing himself of this opportunity, he started to work on behalf of the Russian Soviets. One day he was caught and delivered to the martial court to be judged. Mustafa Saghir, under threat, declared he would reveal all the truth about the real character of his mission, if extreme measures were not taken against him. His request being granted, he revealed the names of all those who had cooperated with him to bring about a general revolution in favor of Bolshevism. Some 40 Turks were immediately arrested and put into prison. This sensational event created a strong opposition against the moderate party, which was led by Bekir Samy Bey, the head of the Turkish Nationalist delegation which went to the London conference. This strong opposition brought about the resignation of Bekir Samy and the whole Cabinet.

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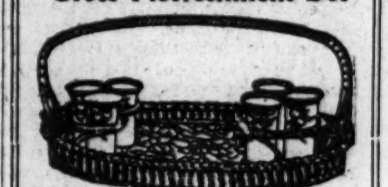
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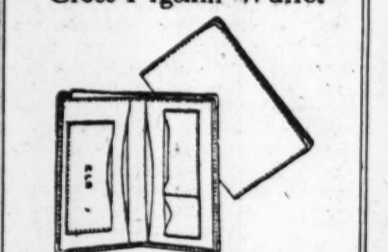
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## Cross Hand Bag



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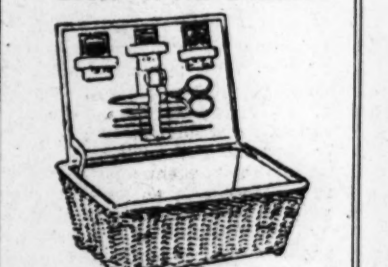


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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—The Liberal Party has just swept the polls at the triennial elections. It has been returned to power by the largest majority for many years. In addition, the Liberal ministers will have a backing of a small country party, and the new House of Assembly, which consists of 46 members, will be constituted of 30 government supporters and 16 members of the Labor Party. This is in part the people's reply to Roman Catholic interference on behalf of Labor.

The Labor leader, in a pre-election estimate, calculated that he would secure at least 25 members. He asserted that the opinion of the country had swung definitely around to Labor, and that the election figures would prove it conclusively. Then, too, the Farmers Party, while Liberal in thought and policy, presented a large number of candidates with the acknowledged object of securing the balance of power. Its leader reckoned on 10 seats.

The Liberal Premier, H. N. Barwell, who has always been a strong opponent of Labor extremism and an avowed imperialist, was content to believe that his administration would be retained with, at any rate, a sufficient majority to carry on the business of the country. His faith was more than justified. The voting gave him the largest majority ever granted to a Liberal Government. Independently of the support of the Farmers Party, the Premier will have enough members on the ministerial benches to carry a straight-out Liberal program.

## Mixture of Parties

To understand how satisfactory that position is to a Liberal administration, it must be remembered that in the last Parliament it had no majority at all. The government was dependent on the uncertain loyalty of a faction called the Nationalists. These members were formerly of the Labor Party, but left it because of the opposition toward conscription. These Nationalists, however, retained much of their Labor sympathy and, as a matter of political consistency, were compelled to vote for legislation of the Trades Hall type. This meant much embarrassment for the government and, once or twice, produced crises which were overcome only by a determination on the part of the Nationalists that the Labor Party should not be placed on the Treasury benches. They asserted that, although, politically, they did not love the Liberals much, they loved the Labor Party less, and were afraid of what it might do if given the great advantage of office. So, every time there was a vital vote, the Nationalists crossed over and took their places in the divisions with the Liberals. This action led the Labor members to declare that never again, in any circumstances, would they coalesce with their old colleagues, and would not hold office in South Australia except as the result of a straight-out majority.

Later, the Liberals and Nationalists dissolved partnership because it was found impossible to secure a working political agreement. There were important Liberal fundamentals with which the old-time Labor men would not agree, and which the Liberals would not abandon. The breakaway was definite. As a last resort, the Nationalists linked up with the Farmers Party, but at a subsequent conference the alliance was decisively rejected. In this turmoil of contending parties the elections in South Australia were held. After nearly four years of conditional coalesces, the Liberal Party got right back to fundamentals. A new party—called the Farmers and Settlers Association—was formed, the Nationalists turned "Progressives," and, with a large batch of Independents in the field, the Labor Party saw, in the division of the ranks opposed to them, one of the most favorable chances for success that had been presented for a long time.

## The Vital Issues

There were 110 candidates for 46 seats. For some three-member districts as many as 10 aspired, and eight was a common group of rivals. Throughout the country there were twice and frequently three times the number needed. As Labor supporters were expected to give a solid vote, the result of the splitting of tickets appeared to be promising in their favor. The election figures proved that the people decided on the issues, and the vote-splitting occurred more in the ranks of the Labor Party than in any other.

The Liberal Premier went to the country with a program which made few promises. He said this was a time for closing up the ranks against the Labor Party, which was full of revolutionary and anti-empire elements. The moderates in that organization, contended Mr. Barwell, had been overwhelmed by the revolutionaries and direct actionists. He predicted that if the Labor Party was returned to office, dominated as it was throughout Australia by those who were working for an Australian republic, moral disaster and financial ruin were ahead. The Premier made the predominant issue of the election that of constitutional government, and declared that, as the Labor candidates could not promise that to the people, they were adroitly hiding the question.

Mr. Barwell made a strong point of

what he insisted was the dangerous weakness of the Labor position. By a pledge that every Trades Hall candidate had given to the annual conference, and the monthly council meeting, he was bound to abide by its decision in each instance, and any promise to the electors had to go by the board. The existence of this pledge was not denied on the campaign.

## Prospect of Dictatorship

The Premier stressed that, under the system of card voting at Labor conferences and council meetings, the big unions dominated, as their representatives had authority for many thousands of votes. The largest union in South Australia, explained Mr. Barwell, was the Australian Workers Union, and its delegate had only to get a second for a motion to carry resolutions which would dictate the policy of a Labor government if it happened to be in office.

The Premier laid it down seriously, and not necessarily as a phase of political strategy, that there was a real and imminent danger of South Australia being placed under a dictatorship. That would give full rein to direct action, and to all those disrupting elements which, said the Premier, were known to be sheltering in the Labor Party, waiting for an opportunity to act.

It had been shown, too, that those sections of the Roman Catholic Church which openly boasted anti-British sympathies were in close alliances with the Labor Party in the campaign. It was acknowledged by Labor members after the election that, probably, the strongest reason for their defeat had been the association of the Roman Catholic Church with its candidates and supporters. South Australia was afraid of two things—a Trades Hall dictatorship and hauling down the Union Jack. The assertion was made on the platform that the Labor Party had a green flag in one hand and red flag in the other!

## Extremists Gaining Place

The Premier emphasized that the extremists were steadily working their way to the top of the Labor movement in Australia, and that party would find that it would have to pay the penalty for its revolutionary and disloyal associations. This proved to be the case. The policy of the Labor Party was clearly one of state socialism. It promised as many as 10 state-controlled projects. Labor candidates afterward admitted that the program in this respect was seriously overloaded and helped to defeat itself. The Premier showed that to put the undertakings into operation would involve an expenditure of tens of millions of pounds, and the state was short of money to carry on authorized schemes. Mr. Barwell made the solemn assertion, based, he said, on the recent experiences of the Labor premiers of Queensland and New South Wales, that a Labor government, with its reputation for repudiation and reckless financing, would not be able to borrow any money on a foreign market. Another feature of the Labor policy which militated against its success was that the extra money for putting the many state schemes into operation was to be obtained by means of extra taxation on the land.

The opinion of the people on the whole Labor policy is expressed in the fact that on a record poll, it was decisively rejected. The Premier regarded it as a victory for common sense. Business men have showered him with messages asserting that a new confidence in industry had been awakened, and that a period of gloom would have been ushered in with a Labor victory. Political leaders in other states have telegraphed that the Liberal triumph in South Australia will prove a great stimulus, and will be of material assistance in checking destructive Labor tendencies. The Premier has replied that the official Labor organ gave him and the electors the keynote of the lurking danger. In a leading article was the statement, "Comrades, achieve the revolution. Achieve it peacefully if you can, but achieve it." That was enough, he said; that was the battle cry, as it ought to have been, and the people rallied in overwhelming numbers to the Liberal banner—which was the Union Jack!

BETTERMENT SOUGHT  
IN AMERICAN TRADE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—New Zealand desires better trade relations with the United States, according to Fred S. Morton of Auckland, who passed through Honolulu recently on his way south after a trip through the mainland in behalf of the dairymen and farmers of New Zealand who desire to trade butter, cheese and other dairy products for American merchandise, agricultural implements and dairy farming machinery. "The New Zealand banks have no credit in London now," he said, "and are unable to make purchases in any other part of the world. This condition arises primarily from the dumping of English goods into New Zealand in the past."

Last year New Zealand had an exportable surplus of \$45,000,000 of dairy products. At the present time we buy \$40,000,000 worth of goods from the United States annually, but owing to faulty credit arrangements, we can sell only about \$5,000,000 worth there. New Zealand is essentially a primary producing country and its products are only ready for the market when there is an actual scarcity of butter and cheese in America, owing to the opposite seasons in New Zealand and America.

The Forney tariff bill has increased the duty on butter from two and one-half cents to six cents a pound, although the cheese tariff has been increased only 3 per cent, and consequently New Zealand's dairy business will be affected considerably unless a reciprocal arrangement can be reached.

MOTOR FUEL IN  
THE BRITISH ISLESReduction of 6d. Per Gallon on  
Petrol Is Felt to Be Insufficient  
in View of Supplies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—The recent reduction of 6d. per imperial gallon on petrol and benzol has drawn attention to the larger question of the supply and distribution of motor fuel in the British Isles.

When the committee which was recently appointed to consider the question of petrol prices made its report, it stated emphatically that, making every allowance for high costs of labor and freightage, there ought to be a reduction of at least 10d. per gallon in the price of petrol. It further stated that whenever the supplies of petrol could meet the increasing demand, the price could be still further reduced. The supplies have not only caught up the demand, but reports indicate that enormous stocks are now held in this country by the petrol combines. Allowing for the removal of the duty on motor spirit generally, and taking the liberal estimate of the petrol committee, petrol ought now to retail at between 2s. and 2s. 6d. per imperial gallon instead of 2s. 11½d. as at present sold.

## Duty on Petrol

The day has gone by when the public looked upon a duty on petrol as a legitimate tax on the pleasure-loving private motorist. The rapid rise of motor transport traffic, and the increasing use of petrol-driven vehicles for the haulage of the common necessities of life, have brought home to the general public the direct connection between the price of petrol and the general cost of living. The pressure on the petrol companies, although it increases slowly, increases at an accelerated rate as this fact is more widely recognized.

Apart from this pressure of public opinion, however, certain other factors are beginning to operate. Benzol is now stabilized as to price at the same rates as petrol, and apart from the effect of coal strikes is rapidly becoming easier to procure. Power alcohol is still held back by restrictions, which it was hoped would be removed by a clause inserted in the recent revenue bill. That bill, however, has now been abandoned by the government, but, according to a recent report an influential deputation will shortly wait upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer with a request that the clause should be inserted in the Finance Bill of this year in order that the present restrictions on alcohol for power purposes should be removed.

## Natalite from Natal

In the meantime the government has given permission for the importation of a test consignment, duty free, of 500 gallons of natalite, an alcohol-ether preparation emanating from Natal. This spirit is said to act well with carburetors adjusted for petrol, and could, therefore, be used alternately with that spirit. The Royal Automobile Club of Great Britain issued in 1915 a certificate showing that natalite in a 500-mile test run functioned well as to starting from cold and cleanliness. It gives a slightly lower mileage per gallon but there is an absence of "pinking" in an engine driven on the new spirit.

A company has been formed to operate the distribution in Great Britain and it is proposed to establish a factory capable of dealing with 5,000,000 gallons in the first year and 10,000,000 in the second year. It is estimated that in the event of the present restrictions being removed and the test consignment proving successful, this company would at the end of five years be in a position to supply at about half the present price of petrol the total motor-spirit demand of the British Isles.

In addition to these developments in power-alcohol production, a co-operative company has been registered under the Provident Societies Act, for the supply of petrol to their own members at not more than 1s. 6d. per gallon. According to its own reports this company has acquired oil fields in Galicia, and is making arrangements for the sinking of five wells immediately, and others later. How far this scheme will justify the expectations of its promoters remains to be seen.

JAMAICA PARISH  
ELECTIONS QUIET

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—The elections for the parochial boards just carried through bring to the front the system by which parish administration is managed here, and indirectly illustrate the lack of interest in politics, since in the great majority of cases there was no contest. All through the war, and until this year, elections were suspended. It was frequently urged that the boards had gone stale, and that the electors would seize an opportunity of putting in new men. In the elections just carried, however, almost all the old members who again stood won their seats without any opposition whatever.

There are 14 parishes, and a board in each consists entirely of elected members, except that the member for the parish in the Legislative Council, and the custos sit ex officio. Voters are those who pay taxes or rates to the amount of £1 annually, or who have an income of £100. The duties of the boards are defined by law, and include poor relief, the control of markets and water supplies, and a certain amount of road making and road maintenance. They are allowed to take up loans from the government for public works duly approved of, but they may not go into the open market and borrow.

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LEAGUE'S PART IN  
THE VILNA DISPUTE

Before Receiving Judgment on  
Status of City, However, Po-  
land and Lithuania Must Ac-  
cept League as Authority

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Toward the latter part of June the Council of the League of Nations met at Geneva to examine what representation the inhabitants of Vilna, the town which is disputed between Poland and Lithuania, might have in the discussion relative to their fate. As this problem of Vilna is of considerable consequence in the European scheme of things, it is important that the elements of the problem as they are understood in Paris should be made known.

It will be remembered that at a meeting of the Council of the League in Paris the representatives of Poland and Lithuania, dramatically showing hands across the table, and it might have been thought that an amicable arrangement could then easily have been reached. Unfortunately at that moment a Polish general named Zeligowski, imitating the gesture of Gabriel d'Annunzio at Fiume, and himself to be imitated a little later by his compatriot Koranyi in Upper Silesia, simply took possession of the town and thus produced a fait accompli. He was, of course, disavowed by the Polish Government, but it is to be remarked that he remains in possession and the subsequent negotiations have been based upon the fact that the Poles actually hold Vilna.

## League Given Responsibility

The League of Nations has had the responsibility of straightening out this tangle. It was not a problem likely to bring other countries immediately into the ring. Upper Silesia, of course, threatens to involve not only Poles and Germans, but France and England, and is, therefore, a matter for the Supreme Council. But if the dispute about Vilna truly seriously concerns Poland and Lithuania at present, it may later on bring about a general European conflagration. If and when Russia recovers she is almost certain to call into question the arrangements that have been made while she is incapacitated concerning those territories which formerly were included in her empire. Whether she approves of the complete detachment of Lithuania and other Baltic states or not, she is likely to make common cause with these little states against Poland, should Poland have taken more territory than she is ethnologically and historically entitled to. The fate of Vilna is not, therefore, an unimportant matter.

Occupied since October 9 by General Zeligowski, Vilna and the surrounding regions are claimed by Lithuania, who contends that Vilna is her capital. After fruitless negotiations the League of Nations opened a conference on April 20 at Brussels between the representatives of the two countries presided over by Mr. Hymans, the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has certainly done all that he could do to bring about a compromise. He has observed that Lithuania can hardly allow her capital to be taken from her, and on the other hand Poland, who is desirous of creating close relations with Lithuania, bringing as it were Lithuania within her sphere, has, therefore, no real advantage in detaching Vilna from Lithuania. By insisting on Vilna she loses Lithuania, which must subsequently in that case be ranged with the Russian camp. By abandoning Vilna she gains or stands to gain Lithuania, and as the greater includes the less Poland would in consequence gain Vilna.

On May 20, Mr. Hymans presented a project according to which Vilna would be attributed to Lithuania but would form an autonomous canton working with another canton, that of Kovno. Vilna would be regarded as the federal capital of Lithuania. It will be seen that this organization is similar to that of the Swiss cantons, which also form a confederation. But not only in the canton of Vilna but also in the canton of Kovno, would the Polish as well as the Lithuanian language become one of the official languages.

## Unity of Action Assured

On the other hand Poland would receive satisfaction by the establishment of political, military, and economic ties with the Lithuanian state. There would be a common council of foreign affairs, composed of six members, three to be nominated by each country. Thus unity of action in foreign affairs would be assured. A defensive military convention would join the two armies. In time of peace they would adopt the same methods and in the event of war there would be a single commander. As for the economic treaty it would assure to each country the reciprocal free admission of their products. Thus Poland, while leaving Lithuania a large measure of autonomy, would benefit by the bringing of not only Vilna, but the entire Lithuanian state into her orbit. It would seem an advantageous bargain. While the independence of Lithuania would be respected it would be, for all foreign and commercial purposes, associated in the most intimate way with Poland.

Unhappily, while the Lithuanians were prepared to accept this project as the basis of discussion, the Poles have demanded that the inhabitants of Vilna shall be represented in the negotiations. Now it is obvious that this demand was difficult to fulfill, since Vilna is actually occupied by a Polish general and it is evident that he can exercise a certain pressure in the choice of representatives. It was considered impossible for Lithuania to agree while General Zeligowski remained in the town. The matter was one between Poland and

Lithuania, and this new condition caused the rupture of the negotiations at Brussels.

It remained then for the League of Nations at Geneva to decide whether the inhabitants of Vilna are to be represented. The question had already trailed along and could not be allowed to remain undecided indefinitely. Were obstacles to be put in the way of the League, and either party refuse to accept its decisions, it would have been highly regrettable. It was not easy to see how a settlement would be arrived at unless the League, which has been altogether impartial in this affair, was accepted as the supreme authority.

NATIVES' RIGHTS  
IN SOUTH AFRICA

Hint of a Policy of Non-Cooperation by Natives, Conveyed in  
Address by Their Spokesman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Province.—At the annual conference of the African People's Organisation, formally opened in the City Hall, Cape Town, by the Mayor, Dr. Abdurahman, in his presidential address, said: "The Act of Union, which robbed us of a sacred human right, will never be forgotten by the millions of non-Europeans who will continue to inhabit South Africa, and by the hundreds of millions in other parts of the British Empire, until it is cleansed of its foul blot."

"That act has accentuated the bitterness of the estrangement between the white and colored sections of the community. It has separated the people into two hostile camps in every phase of life, industrial, social and political. 'Industrial Color Bar'."

"The debate on the industrial color bar initiated by Mr. Merriman served to show that our legislators are still determined to maintain an economic color bar in response to the clamors of the Labor Party of the northern Province. These aristocrats of Labor would base all their arguments in favor of the retention of the color bar on economic grounds. They maintain a steel wall against the colored man in every branch of skilled work. They are determined to maintain a white Transvaal at all costs."

## Feeling of Unrest

Turning to educational affairs, the speaker protested the smallness of the sums voted for teaching colored children. Out of a total expenditure amounting to \$5,885,780 voted by the provincial councils for primary and secondary education, he said, he found the sum spent on the education of colored native and Indian children was only \$461,488, though the latter outnumbered the whites by at least four to one.

Every politician admitted that the material development of the province had been brought about by the work of colored men, Dr. Abdurahman declared, and the whole industrial fabric of the country depended on them today. Every one also admitted that dissatisfaction existed among the colored people, due to their treatment.

"The government can allay the feeling of dangerous unrest by taking two steps, which are imperatively necessary at the present time," he said. "First, the government should at once make a definite statement of policy regarding the colored inhabitants of the mandated territory of Southwest Africa, and, secondly, the views of the government regarding the removal of the color bar from the Act of Union should be openly expressed."

## Peaceful Resistance

Dr. Abdurahman concluded his speech with a warning. "We have by our loyalty, by our patience, and by our great work in building up this country," he said, "proved our worthiness as citizens, and we are entitled to the full political rights and privileges such as we enjoyed under the old Cape Constitution. The time is ripe when we should have those rights restored, and we are determined to claim them at once."

"I do not urge the use of measures of violence to secure them, but there is another weapon besides open defiance of authority ending in bloodshed. There is the peaceful policy of non-cooperation, which we could with perfect justice adopt. We are denied cooperation in the political world, and we are therefore entitled to reply by refusing cooperation in the industrial arena."

## STATE EDUCATOR IS NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey.—John Enright of Freehold, New Jersey, has been appointed by Governor Edwards as State Commissioner of Education to succeed Calvin N. Kendall, at a salary of \$10,000 a year. Mr. Enright has been assistant commissioner of education since 1915.

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IN THE GLIMMER OF  
MINERS' LAMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Thousand of them cars a day they take out of here," the foreman shouted in my ear, as we entered the main pit entrance. At our elbows, along a three-foot wide track, rattled and clanked out into the open air a seemingly endless line of bumping little coal cars. "Each car holds about two tons," he roared again.

"Great Scott, how many men you got down there?"

"Oh, about two hundred miners." We went sloshing down into one of the biggest and busiest bituminous mines in the Pittsburgh district. Be-

two troglodytes. It turned out they were waiting for the other motor to come up out of the depths with more precious cargo; after which they themselves would "slide up" toward the entrance and "snake back" perhaps a hundred empties, back to those semi-mythical 300 men, who were seeming to fill their like somewhere down there in the nether regions.

"The other motor's coming up," they said; and in a moment more its whirling far down the left track could be heard. Soon the blue glare of its headlights, a distant star, twinkled into sight. "She'll switch off onto that little siding over there and let the cars go-rolling out of the mine," the foreman told me. I watched the operation breathlessly. A hundred feet, not further, down the track, the whirling motor uncoupled, speeded up, and

charge of dynamite, wrapped in a folded newspaper, is cautiously tamped into a three-foot hole bored at the middle of the vertical right edge. When this is fired the readily clanging coal tumbles forward in sheets which smash as they fall into blocks. Load this clutter into your waiting car on the narrow rails behind you; repeat the blasting process on the left side and load its debris into the next car sent you; clean up by pick the slightly jagged face of the room-end—and proceed as before, eight hours a day at 50 cents a ton. This is mining.

Only, of course, there is a great deal of "overhead" work to be done constantly to keep cars and coal so easily moving as that! The "night men," who come on at 4 p. m., do the daily track-laying, electric wiring, water pump installing, etc.; and this



Wrenching loose the coal with under-cutter, dynamite and pick

neath, the "floor" was a disheartening mosaic of water-pools, deep black mud and aforesaid rail track, half buried therein. Moisture dripped liberally on us from above. The rock-bored tunnel into which we were proceeding was perhaps 10 feet wide and five to seven feet high; upon each side, as we stooped along, dully gleamed walls of coal. The vein, they had told me, averaged eight feet in thickness. Ah, and it was rich grade, too, with only one thin seam of slate impurity marring its glossy black "face." A half inch of slate, I now mused, as I caught sight of it along the walls—only a matter of a 20,000-year interruption in the coal-making process—what a matter of 20,000 years among geologists, or miners!

Behind us the square of daylight dimmed, glimmered, and was lost. Our two acetylene cap-lamps pointed out our footing, and, if directed squarely at side chamber or pocket, made the gloom shrink back a trifle further into the recess like a shy animal. By this time the string of cars had passed by, and its jangling had grown fainter and ceased. Silence and cool solitude succeeded; 80 degrees temperature outside; but in here, 50 feet below the surface and 800 feet from daylight, it sunk to 50 degrees—a damp but fresh air, too. Giant fans, the foreman had said, pull outside air through every gallery of the mine and whisk it out the other side of the diggings.

## Not a Sound but Dripping Water

Two hundred men at work in here! Impossible. Not a sound but dripping, gurgling water and our own splashy footfalls. "At whence came those footfalls?" I formulated it as a question. My soft-spoken, but rugged guide, stopped and drew me one side into a "manhole" in the wall where a tiny bench invited us to sit. He pulled from his pocket a dog-eared oblong of blueprint paper. "This is my section," he began, explaining as to an asking child. "It runs back two miles straight west." "How far did you say?" His finger traced along the map. "Two miles straight back to the west air shaft; then there's Lower Four Right, you see here, that goes, say 2000 feet further north."

"Oh, then we're a matter of miles from the actual diggings, are we? That's different."

On we plodded through the baffling, low-vaulted, pitchblack hole, until we reached a switch where the rail line parted right and left. As we came to the mouth of the right-hand tunnel, we stumbled all at once upon animation. The word animation applied to the depths of a coal mine has a restricted meaning. What I saw suddenly leaping from the gloom were the feeble jets of two acetylene lamps, half revealing faces below them, and the brilliant glare of an electric headlight turned along down the rails away from us. It was a mine motor, an underground locomotive, resting there under care of

a black shape, surmounted by a spark, jumped from its rear, seized a switch handle beside the line, and sent the long, crashing, complaining cars shooting past on the main track. I counted them: 53. One hundred and twenty tons of \$3 bituminous slithered by toward the factories of the world.

In perhaps 10 minutes back came our glaring headlight—a subterranean dragon rustling its harsh scales along behind it. At my companion's halt the buzzing monster halted. We climbed into one of the dust-grimed buckets of cars, squatted down to save our heads, and started on our quarter of an hour's journey. Was it possible that men could have dug out, short of a century, this endless tunnel through the heart of the lavish carboniferous heritage! Besides, at every few rods, other passageways, quite as pretentious, shot off at right angles into utter night.

Here and there a harnessed mule would be momentarily outlined at one or other of these entrances; their mission being, I learned, to haul out, also on tracks, the scattering cars on the branch lines, to where the trunk line would pick them up. Now at last we were getting into a region where tiny glimmers from miners' lamps came oftener from back in the side "rooms" where men were actually wrenching loose the coal by dynamite, by pick, and by hands, and loading two-ton trucks. In 10 minutes I saw how coal is transferred from the carboniferous era to the modern industrial epoch. It was absurdly simple, here in this mine of the eight-foot vein at least. Regret caught me as I realized it all; for I felt that another hinterland of romance had been settled by the hard-fisted pioneer; another tropic isle of the imagination had been colonized by facts.

## This Is Mining

An electrically-driven "under-cutter" is put to work against the end wall of one of these miner's rooms, as the beginning galleries are called. An endless chain of toothed links, rotating just to clear the slate floor, and extendible to a depth of six feet under the coal, is set to whirling. Back comes a winnow of inky dust, and in and under go the biting links. This keeps up until a whole face, 10 feet across, is under-cut. Next a

shift it is which really keeps things moving for the actual miners' work during the day.

At 4, we assembled with the men and waited the "man-haul" train to pick us up. As I looked ahead along the file of coal-grimed figures lined up beside the tracks, each topped by his jet of white fire—a silent, sturdy, rough-looking crowd they were—these flashes to memory tales of smugglers' caves, of solemn conspiracies and secret trials. The arriving dragon put these thoughts temporarily to flight; but again the impression returned while we were being whisked to daylight.

Into the hot afternoon we walked—and wilted. From the cool damp depths to the hot sunlight, as though from refrigerator to furnace. My first mine trip was history.

PURCHASERS SEEK  
PRICE READJUSTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The monthly report of the Federal Reserve Bank for the Eighth District states that in this territory the public is generally in need of all sorts of commodities and possesses the wherewithal to purchase, but is insisting inflexibly upon proper values and prices. Where merchants and manufacturers are placing their wares on the market upon terms meeting public ideas of what they should cost, the movement into consumption is excellent and compares favorably with former seasons, the report adds.

It also is asserted in the report that such staples as ice, bread, rent and certain public utility charges are remaining at their peak levels, which has prevented a general feeling of decline in the cost of living.

## OLD FARMHOUSE RESTORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELROSE, Massachusetts.—The old Upham house, one of the earliest of the farmhouse type of buildings in New England, has been restored by the Melrose Historical Society and will be opened to the public today. The house has been restored by experts as nearly as possible to its original condition.

MOSCOW AIMS TO  
ATTACK RELIGION

Duke of Northumberland Points  
to Organization for Overthrow  
of Religion and Morality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It would seem almost too incredible in these days to believe that an organized attack on religion is being made under the guise of Socialism and Communism, and that insidious doctrines are being taught in Communist and Socialist Sunday schools calculated to destroy eventually morals and religion. Yet the Duke of Northumberland has issued a pamphlet in which he puts forth this startling conclusion drawn from his survey of some of the Socialist and Communist publications over a number of years.

The pamphlet he issues claims that there exists an international organization for the overthrow of religion and morality, with the center of its activity in Russia. It is said that the destruction of religion in Russia was part of the plan of the Third International, and that the leaders of the Russian Revolution knew that, before they could arouse the masses, their social and religious beliefs must be disturbed. Similar methods were adopted in the French Revolution and are being adopted in England today, for these leaders see that atheism is a necessity of revolution.

## Foe of Social Democracy

In 1880 an article in the "Social Democrat" stated: "As a matter of simple fact, it must be candidly avowed, Christianity is the bitterest foe of Social Democracy. Just as so utterly dunderheaded a religion as Christianity could only strike root at all 2000 years ago in a humanity that had completely degenerated, so ever since its efforts have always been directed, not as one might suppose, to rid the world of misery and destitution, but rather to use them for its ends, and as a cloak for its other vices and enormities."

It is stated that religion is one of the foundations of modern government and modern society, and to destroy modern government and the fabric of modern society, the foundations of religion must be undermined. The revolutionary societies of the eighteenth century had for one of their principal objects the destruction of religion. This has been easily traced through the teachings of Marx, Bakunin, in the crimes of the Paris Commune, in the Lenin campaign in Russia, and is now being directed against England.

## The First Socialist

The avenues through which this teaching is disseminated are the Communist and Socialist Sunday schools and the Labor colleges. It is also spread in the milder forms of propaganda such as Christian Socialism, among intellectuals, who, though not prepared to accept Communism and atheism in its full meaning, are quite willing to look upon the founder of Christianity as the first Socialist.

Liebknecht, a former leader of the German Socialists, wrote in 1875: "It is our duty as Socialists to root out the faith in God with all our might. Nor is anyone worthy of the name who does not consecrate himself to the spread of atheism," and other German Socialist leaders are quoted as having made statements of a similar nature. The manifesto of the Socialist Party of Great Britain in stating its aims and ideals begins by saying that it is a "profound truth that Socialism is the natural enemy of religion."

## What Children Are Taught

The pamphlet describes the methods adopted at the Socialist and Communist Sunday schools in Battersea, in Wales, in the industrial districts of the north of England, and in Scotland, where the children are taught that it is their duty to destroy religion and put Bolshevism in its place. The general secretary of these schools has openly stated that this movement was organized to "teach the children of the working class the absolute necessity for the complete abolition of the present industrial state and the inauguration of a Socialist industrial

Republic through the dictatorship of the proletariat." He states also that many are afraid to deal with the question of religion, but he believed it must be faced without fear and trepidation.

The conclusion drawn by the Duke of Northumberland is that with such a clear confession of the aims and organization of these anti-Christian schools, it is needless to state that the fight is against religion. The directors of these movements, he says, are the conspirators who are pouring money and agents into Great Britain to further their diabolical project—nothing less than the downfall of England and Christianity together.

OVATION IN MANILA  
FOR GENERAL WOOD

MANILA, Philippine Islands.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood received an ovation before the American Chamber of Commerce recently when its president, H. L. Heath, introduced him as "the one man the people desire for Governor-General of the Philippines."

In his speech, advocating government cooperation supported by a big navy to establish foreign commerce, General Wood made no reference to the Governor-Generalship.

A declaration that the Philippines must be held by the United States was endorsed by the Chamber of Commerce as the sense of American residents of the islands, after H. B. McCoy, Republican national committeeman, had spoken to that effect. General Wood emphasized America's need of an intelligent foreign commercial policy. He declared the time had come when commerce must have the support of the government. "America's conquest of the world is going to be commercial, not military," he said.

AGRICULTURE INQUIRY  
BY FARM BUREAUX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—More than 1000 county bureaus of the American Farm Bureau Federation are to be asked to hold local hearings in an attempt to find out at first hand the problems perplexing agriculture in the United States. These hearings are to be held on or before July 11, so that the information may be passed on to the congressional joint commission of agricultural inquiry, which begins its sessions in Washington, District of Columbia, on that date.

County agricultural agents will be in charge of these hearings. Each agent will present a preliminary statement, reviewing the agricultural history of the county, surveying its present economic status, and estimating the outlook for the future. The county agent is then to assume the rôle of "prosecuting attorney" and question witnesses.

At least one representative producer of each commodity in a community will be called to the stand. He will be asked to give facts as to costs of production, methods and cost of distribution, relation of selling price of agricultural products to the buying price of necessities, credit facilities, transportation, profits, losses, social consequences, and to recommend remedies.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CONSTRUCTION ONE  
KEY TO PROSPERITY

More Than One-Fourth of Wealth in United States Represented by the Building Industry, So Its Start Means Much

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—NEW YORK, New York—Construction in the United States for June fell off from the May volume but it was larger than the April figure. However, the monthly figures may be compared to waves that vary but the tide of building generally is steadily coming in. As the main elements of deflation have their effect in realigning industries it is found that the various moves tend to contribute to a fundamental condition that promises extensive building operations.

The widespread effect of this activity, once it gets started, on the prosperity of the country may be gathered when it is understood that the construction industry of the United States represents a value of some \$77,321,000,000 or nearly 27 per cent of the national wealth of the country, according to a report by the Committee on Statistics and Standards of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

A vast volume of business activity will be set in motion when this industry again gets under way. Not only will the normal amount of building have to be done, but the shortage created by the inactivity of the past few years will have to be supplied. Such activity means work and money for both labor and business. Previous to a complete restoration of activity, however, there are still further requirements necessary. Some of these are responding naturally, but it is indicated that artificial interferences with prices must be forced out by law.

Extent of Industry

A further idea of the extent of this industry may be gathered from the report which shows that in 1914 one-quarter of the 276,000 manufacturing concerns employing 10,655,000 workers, with an annual payroll of \$5,268,294,000 and an annual output worth \$28,000,000,000, was devoted to construction products.

In 1920 90 per cent of all iron ore, copper and zinc and 95 per cent of all lead mined were consumed by construction. Twenty per cent of the bituminous coal and 5 per cent of the anthracite coal mined were used by manufacturers of construction materials, by the railroads in transporting these products and by traction lines and public service corporations in service to construction workers. A rough estimate of the value of these materials is \$4,400,000,000, engaging more than 1,000,000 workers at an annual wage of approximately \$1,000,000,000. Twenty-five per cent of the freight transported by the railroads is construction materials, it is estimated.

Fully 11,000,000 persons, either as workers or as members of workers' families, are estimated to derive their living from construction, either directly or through manufacturing and mining products used in the construction industry. The support given to agriculture and to trade by the annual expenditures of this great number of persons is estimated at more than \$4,000,000,000 for rent, fuel, food, clothing, furnishings, recreation, etc.

Capital in Construction

Reported new capital issues during 1920 totaled \$5,545,000,000, consisting of state, municipal railroad and industrial securities of which it is estimated 50 per cent were issued for construction in one form or another.

Even this estimate does not cover the whole field, it is said. It excludes indebtedness of the federal government for construction, for which segregation is difficult, and does not include issues of foreign governments or municipalities in this country, the proceeds of which were to be used for improvement and extension of their public undertakings.

This sum also is short a huge amount of expenditure for new construction because a great amount of expenditures for additions to plant, structures, etc., is paid out of earnings and surplus and does not figure in the investment market. With all these figures at hand it appears that 24 per cent of the year's capital accumulations and probably 50 per cent of the national savings annually go to construction.

AUSTRALIAN MOTOR  
TARIFF OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—In considering the question of high duties on imported motor cars, the legislators of the Commonwealth have had to remember the possibility of restricting the development of rural Australia by making automobiles prohibitive. Australia's population is not yet sufficiently numerous to encourage the local manufacture of cars.

These arguments are being used by the Federal Council of Motor Traders in the effort to obtain a reduction in the duties on motors, set out in the Customs Tariff now before Parliament. In order to offer something practical for consideration of the government, the Motor Traders Council has put forward a series of proposed duties. These range from 5 per cent against the British manufacturer, down to free admission; from 5 per cent to 7½ per cent under the intermediate tariff; and from 7½ per cent to 10 per cent under the general tariff. Added to these, of course, would be such natural protections as shipping freights and charges. It is proposed by the motor traders, that farm tractors should be allowed in free if a British product, and should pay 5 per cent under the intermediate tariff and 7½ per cent under the general tariff.

GENERAL ELECTRIC  
COMPANY BOOKINGS

NEW YORK, New York—The General Electric Company's bookings for the first six months of 1921 have been at an annual rate of approximately \$190,000,000, or about 55 per cent of the 1920 rate, when bookings reached the record of \$343,000,000. Billings in the first half of this year have been only slightly below the 1920 rate of \$276,000,000 for the year. They will amount to approximately \$130,000,000 for the six months. Unfilled orders July 1 stand at about \$75,000,000. Billings in the second half will probably be reduced. If they amount to no more than \$100,000,000, a reduction of \$80,000,000 from the first half, the showing for the year would still be good. The cost of sales piled, including operating maintenance and depreciation charges, last year was 54 per cent of gross. If sales for 1921 amount to \$230,000,000, the net would be approximately \$37,000,000.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	July	1
U S Lib 1½%.....	86.00	85.50
U S Lib 1st 4%.....	87.00	87.00
U S Lib 2d 4%.....	86.94	86.90
U S Lib 3d 4%.....	87.15	87.10
U S Lib 4th 4%.....	87.12	87.10
U S Vic 3½%.....	88.34	88.40
U S Vic 4½%.....	88.38	88.50
Belgium 4½%.....	90.00	90.00
Belgium external 7½%.....	100.00	99.99
Belgium external 8%.....	99.99	99.99
Brazil 8%.....	97.00	97.00
Brasil, Sao Paulo ex 1908 9½%.....	98.00	98.00
Chile external 8%.....	96.00	96.00
Danish 5% s.t. ext A.....	94.00	94.00
Danish 5% s.t. ext B.....	94.00	94.00
Denmark 4%.....	94.00	94.00
Dominican Republic 8%.....	94.00	94.00
Dom of Can 10½ notes.....	91.00	91.00
Dom of Canada 12%.....	87.00	87.00
France 4½%.....	98.00	98.00
France 5%.....	99.00	99.00
France 6%.....	99.00	99.00
French Gov 7½%.....	98.00	98.00
French Gov 8%.....	98.00	98.00
French Gov 8½%.....	98.00	98.00
Germany 4½%.....	98.00	98.00
Mexico 8%.....	94.00	94.00
Norway 4%.....	100.00	100.00
Norway 5%.....	98.00	98.00
Norway 6%.....	98.00	98.00
Norway 7%.....	98.00	98.00
Sweden 4%.....	94.00	94.00
Switzerland 4%.....	98.00	98.00
Switzerland 5%.....	98.00	98.00
U K of G 5½ notes.....	91.00	91.00
U K of G 6½ notes.....	91.00	91.00
U K of G 7½ notes.....	91.00	91.00

## BRITISH TRADE REPORT

LONDON, England—A report issued by the British Board of Trade shows that imports into the United Kingdom in June decreased £2,800,000, and exports decreased £78,000,000, compared with the same month last year.

Trade comparisons follow:

	1921	1920
Imports.....	£88,182,000	£170,491,230
Exports.....	£5,132,000	£118,352,000
Balance.....	£83,050,000	£52,139,230

From Jan 1—

	1921	1920
Imports.....	£72,788,947	£1,031,592,731
Exports.....	£38,894,789	£67,466,884
Balance.....	£33,894,158	£941,125,847

## CHICAGO MARKET

CHICAGO, Illinois—Prices in the wheat market advanced slightly yesterday, closing quotations being about 2 points higher, with July at 1.22½, September at 1.21½, and December at 1.23½. Corn prices increased fractionally, with July at 61½¢, September at 60½¢, December 61½¢, July rye 1.19½¢, September 1.08½¢, July barley 61¢, September 60¢, July pork 13.00, September 13.22, July lard 10.77, July ribs 10.45¢.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Fr.	Thur.	Parity
Sterling.....	\$3.704	\$3.704	\$4.8465
France (Belgian).....	.0785	.0785	.1580
France (Swiss).....	.1682	.1680	.1530
Lire.....	.0476	.0481	.1580
Guilder.....	.3248	.3264	.4020
German mark.....	.0125	.0126	.2380
Canadian dollar.....	.814	.81	.81
Argentine peso.....	.2906	.2923	.4235
Drachmas (Greek).....	.0658	.0658	.1580
Pesetas.....	.1282	.1282	.1580
Swedish kroner.....	.2170	.2183	.2680
Norwegian kroner.....	.1408	.1413	.2680
Danish kroner.....	.1680	.1673	.2680

## UNITED STATES RUBBER

NEW YORK, New York—Directors of the United States Rubber Company declared a quarterly dividend on the preferred stock, but passed a quarterly dividend of \$2 on the common stock, saying that although the financial position was strong and the sales for the six months of the year have been satisfactory, they deemed it conservative to defer action on the quarterly common stock.

EFFECT OF PAYING  
NATIONAL DEBTS

Reginald McKenna Tells How International Trade Will Be Disturbed by Germany Meeting Reparations Obligations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—LONDON, England—If Germany is able to meet her obligations and pay her bill for reparations, she will in doing so gravely impair British international trade, was the opinion expressed by Reginald McKenna in addressing the Institute of Chartered Accountants on the subject of "International Debts" recently.

The matter of international debts, said Mr. McKenna, concerned the business interest of the country. The new relationship of creditor and debtor created between states as a result of the war could not fail to have a disturbing influence on international trade. In the past they had abundance of experience of debts due by the government, or nationals of a state to external creditors, but the problem today, said Mr. McKenna, was not only greater in extent but different in kind. For the first time gigantic national debts had been created, payable to the government of another state. Before the war, Mr. McKenna continued, the United Kingdom was a creditor nation, but not the only creditor nation. France stood second, followed by Germany, Holland, Belgium, and some others. The trade of these countries showed them to be exporters of manufactured goods and importers of raw materials and food.

The reason was, he said, that the rate of profit in manufacture had been higher than on the production of food, and raw materials, and highly developed manufacturing nations had been able to accumulate savings which were lent to less advanced countries with natural resources still awaiting development. The loans, though measured in money, had actually been effected by the export of commodities.

## Principal Debtor Nation

Before the war, Mr. McKenna pointed out, the United States of America was probably the principal debtor nation. She was now a great manufacturing nation, but the fact that in the past she incurred heavy external obligations was no exception to the rule that borrowing countries were primarily exporters of food and raw materials. Her pre-war debt of over \$800,000,000 was incurred in the development of her railways and industrial plant at a time when food and raw materials were of vastly greater importance in American trade than the production of manufactured goods. As she developed her manufactures, she reduced her borrowings abroad until before the war she had probably ceased to borrow on balance.

India, Australia, Canada, South America and China were still borrowers, said Mr. McKenna. They needed money for development, and for years must continue to borrow. The ambition of every nation was to develop its manufacturing power, and in the ordinary course of progress all these countries would tend toward equilibrium.

## Foreign Investment by this country,

which had a history of at least two centuries, had resulted by 1914 in a debt due to us from the world of \$4,000,000,000. Then France owed \$1,700,000,000 and Germany about \$1,000,000,000. The debts due to the other creditor nations were much smaller. During the war we realized about \$1,000,000,000, which we spent in paying for American products. France and Germany also used these foreign investments.

## Influence on Economics

The debts between nations created by the war bore no resemblance to the earlier obligations, said Mr. McKenna. They had been incurred between nations, they had not arisen out of normal trade relations, and had not been accompanied by any development of the productive power of the debtor. The debts were of a far greater magnitude than anything of which we had experience. Germany, the heaviest debtor, was required to pay \$6,750,000,000, while the United States owed no more than \$800,000,000. This was a new state of things bound to exercise a profound influence on the economic conditions of the whole world.

## Debts between nations could not be paid without important consequences to industry in the countries concerned, said Mr. McKenna. Great Britain's own experience demonstrated that truth. The interest on loans which she made all over the world before the war was paid for by the export of food and raw materials. Two consequences followed: the supply of raw materials fostered the growth of British manufactures; the great import of food led to a steady decline in British agricultural industry. British agriculture was brought into competition with the cheap food imported from countries, the development of which was made possible by British loans—a competition which enabled only the more flourishing part of British domestic agriculture to pay its way.

## Comparative Obligations

Considering the effects, Mr. McKenna first referred to the magnitude of the debts, assuming the pound sterling to have its full gold value. The pound today was at a discount, and the true figures would consequently be some 25 per cent higher than he now stated them. Germany's debt for reparations was \$6,800,000,000, and she had a further net liability of \$150,000,000, making a total of \$6,950,000,000. The debt due to the United States arising out of the war (excluding Russia) was about

\$2,240,000,000, of which the United Kingdom was responsible for \$248,000,000, and France and Italy about \$760,000,000 and \$389,000,000 respectively. France owed Great Britain \$557,000,000 and Italy \$467,000,000. Russia he left out.

Germany was the largest debtor, said Mr. McKenna, and he would deal with her case. She had to pay \$100,000,000 a year and 2½ per cent on her exports. The sum of \$100,000,000 and the proceeds of the export duty would be applied to the payment of 5 per cent interest and 1 per cent sinking fund on successive issues of bonds Germany was bound to make up to \$6,800,000,000.

## Pay by Sale of Goods

Altogether Germany had to pay her foreign creditors \$150,000,000 a year as a minimum, and \$400,000,000 a year as a maximum. She could only pay by the sale of goods abroad or by rendering services to foreigners through shipping, banking and insurance. If she paid by visible exports she must sell abroad to the value of nearly \$200,000,000, and take for internal consumption only \$50,000,000, which was hardly conceivable in view of the need to import raw materials.

To enable Germany to meet her final liability of close on \$400,000,000, her exports must amount to not less than \$1,200,000,000. German foreign trade could not be expanded to such a point, and so large an exportable surplus could not be maintained unless wages were kept extremely low by comparison with competing countries. There would have to be a rigid cutting down of the standard of living among the working classes. Would the German working classes consent? asked Mr. McKenna. The answer must be that they would.

## Laboring Man to Pay

Wages in Germany were not half those paid here. The German workman was laboring with great efficiency and with apparent contentment. By comparison with his condition during the war, he was tolerably well off. But would not the German insist on a higher standard as trade expanded and the great industrial firms became prosperous? The workman, however, would be told that if he did not work for low wages, the debt could not be paid and foreign invasion would ensue. Active revolt was hardly to be looked for, said Mr. McKenna. It was possible the German workman could subvert until the obligations were discharged. The scheme might break down, but it was necessary to direct attention to the effect if it did not.

## The Industrial Magnate

Before the war, Mr. McKenna continued, Germany was the greatest competitor of Great Britain. Costs in Germany would be below British costs. The effect on German shipping, he said, was obvious. Ships would be built and manned on the German basis of cost, but freights and passengers would be on the international level. The export duty of 25 per cent would in fact constitute a bonus or preference of 25 per cent in favor of German shipping.

The same would be true of banking and insurance. If Germany could get her trade going, it was probable that by the third year her industry would be running with such energy and volume as would enable her to meet the demands on her. The whole interest of the German Government would be centered on paying. For the industrial magnate it meant cheap labor and a larger output. His rate of profit might be reduced, but the huge volume of production would give him a big return. The burden of the debt would be borne mainly by the German workman, whose real wages would never be allowed to rise.

"The conclusion to which I am driven," said Mr. McKenna, "is that if Germany is able to meet her obligations, she will in doing so gravely impair our own international trade." In his view there was a way to make Germany pay and contribute to British prosperity. Nothing, he said, stood in the way of Germany being required to send to this and other countries, each according to its requirements, such articles as coal, timber, and potash.

German labor, he said, would have to be drawn from manufacture, and devoted to the production of the materials required by the countries to which she was indebted. That was a penalty Germany might be called on to pay. There would be no disturbance of British trade, said Mr. McKenna in conclusion, and no external keeping of German wages to a point which would insure successful competition with Britain in foreign trade. German manufacturers and shipping would be at a disadvantage in competition with the British.

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BRITISH SHIPS FOR  
EGYPTIAN COTTON

New Contract Is Awarded—It Is Hoped American Vessels Will Share in Business to United States in the Future

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—Although the British conference lines have been awarded the annual contract for carrying cotton from here, negotiations are still going on and it is hoped that another year may see some friendly agreement and divisions of the transportation of this commodity with the American shipping interests.

Chief exporters of Egyptian cotton recently held several meetings to decide the question of freight rates. It has been the custom for many years to make an agreement for one year from September 1 with the British liners (the Moss Steamship Company, the Ellerman Lines, Ltd., the P&O, the Elder Line, the Cunard Line, and the Prins Line) for a fixed rate of freight on all cotton shipped to Liverpool and Manchester, and to Boston and New York.

This year, for the first time, the American Shipping Board entered into competition for this carrying trade, making an offer of 25s. per ton to Liverpool and Manchester, and 40s. per ton to Boston and New York, being ready to make a contract for both countries, or for America alone, as what the American Shipping Board really wished to secure was the carriage of Egyptian cotton to America. These terms were reasonable, and the desire that cotton to America should be carried in American bottoms was natural, so there was every likelihood that the American contract would be given to America—more especially as the rates quoted by the British liners were considerably higher. It was, however, not fair to compare the offer of the British liners with that of the American Shipping Board, because the latter was to date from September 1, 1921. The former was to come into force from the date of the signing of the new agreement, say about June 1, 1921, and the present rates with the British liners, in force until August 31, 1921, are 60s. per ton to Liverpool and Manchester, and 90s. per ton to Boston and New York. The British liners were, therefore, called upon to submit new offers to come into force September 1, 1921, quoting separately for the United Kingdom and for America, and after some days their new offer was received.

The liners offered to carry the cotton at the rate of 30s. per ton of two bales, to Liverpool and Manchester, and 40s. per ton of two bales, to Boston and New York, but only on condition that they were given both contracts. The exporters were reminded how the liners had served them faithfully for the past 20 years, how their boats had always sailed according to schedule, full or only half full, as the case might be, and there had always been a steamer on the berth ready to load, and of the great advantages which the British liners had over the Americans, owing to their owning all the chief cotton docks at Liverpool, and the exporters were asked not to throw over a tried friend for an unknown stranger, albeit the stranger was the American Shipping Board.

In conclusion it was intimated to the exporters that if the British liners' offer was not accepted, it would be withdrawn, and the liners would accept to quote a separate rate for the United Kingdom, but it might have to be at about 40s. per ton.

Under these circumstances, seeing the facilities of the British liners' docks at Liverpool, and the fact that a great deal more Egyptian cotton is shipped to the United Kingdom than to the United States of America, there was no course open to the exporters in the interest of the Egyptian cotton trade but to accept the British liners' offer, which has now been done by most of the big exporters. It is, however, generally hoped that another year the British and American liners will come to some amicable understanding by which American ships may have a share in the carriage of Egyptian cotton to America.

LIVE STOCK LOAN POOL

CHICAGO, Illinois—The \$50,000,000 banking pool for relief of the live stock industry will be in operation in two weeks. Satisfactory arrangement for rediscounting livestock paper at reserve banks has been made.

OIL SHARES FIRMER  
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Oil shares were firmer on the stock exchange yesterday, but traders acted with caution. Shell Transport & Trading was 5 9-16 and Mexican Eagle 5½. A demand for the account of investors made the gilt-edged section harder, but in the main the group was quiet. Improved advice from Paris helped the French loans.

The feeling in the rubber department was more confident following the passage of a resolution by the British Rubber Association recommending a reduction of 50 per cent in the production and on announcement that a selling organization is to be formed for the purpose of controlling prices.

Home rails fluctuated owing to apprehension about dividends. Dollar descriptions remained firm in sympathy with the New York exchange. Rebuying brought about a steadier tone in Argentine rails. There was no feature to the Kafir division, which had a tendency to sag. Adjustments caused mixed changes in the industrial sections but alterations were narrow.

Hudson's Bay was 6½. In the main the markets were listless, although the undertone on the whole remained stable. Consols for money 47½. Grand Trunk 4½. De Beers 10½. Rand Mines 2½. Bar silver 36½d per ounce. Money 4½ per cent. Discount rates—short bills 5 per cent; three months bills 5½ per cent.

REACTIONARY TREND  
IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Specialties were singled out for pressure in the stock market yesterday, their reactionary trend causing general declines of 2 to 6 points. In the final hour when call money rose to 6 per cent further depression occurred, oils, equipment, and rails being especially vulnerable. Sales totaled 732,900 shares.

The close was weak: American Sugar 64½, off 4; Rubber 48½, off 4; Steel 73½, off ½; Studebaker 78, off 1½; Mexican Petroleum 93, off 6½.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

One of the largest national banks of Boston, Massachusetts, has reduced its quick call loan rates from 7 per cent to 6 per cent, while another bank has dropped from 7 per cent to 6½ per cent. This is the first reduction since January 13, when the 8 per cent rate was cut to 7 per cent.

The United States Treasury Department announces the cost of running the government for the year ended last Friday was \$5,115,927,689. The gross national debt now amounts to \$23,977,450,562, against \$24,299,321,467 a year ago.

While the trade returns of the State of Victoria, Australia, have shown an unfavorable trade balance of more than \$22,083,330 for the first 10 months of the financial year, imports being \$51,587,136 and exports \$29,503,806, the figures for April have been encouraging, imports dropping below those for March by \$228,241 and exports expanding by \$261,422.

Havana cables say President Zayas of Cuba approves of the plan for the purchase by the Cuban Government of 1,000,000 tons of sugar to be held off the market indefinitely.

Coinage of silver rubles is expected to begin at the Petrograd mint on September 1. The new rubles will be of the same weight as the old issue, but will bear a different design. The Chilean Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill providing for an internal loan of 100,000,000 pesos paper and 50,000,000 pesos gold at 8 per cent interest to run five years.

## COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed barely steady yesterday. July 11.95, October 12.48, December 13.16, January 13.21, March 13.52. Spot quiet; middling 12.20.

## BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings show an aggregate of \$6,302,552,000, a decrease of 12.6 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 23.4 per cent from a year ago.

The  
First National Bank  
of Boston

Condensed Statement as of June 30, 1921

## RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks.....	\$ 36,288,892 89
United States Bonds to Secure Circulation.....	800,000 00
United States Bonds to Secure Government Deposits.....	562,750 00
United States and other Bonds and Securities.....	8,066,191 62
Loans and Discounts.....	134,680,652 48
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances.....	13,184,462 69
Banking House.....	3,671,411 98
	\$198,924,451 36

## LIABILITIES

Capital .....	
Surplus and Undivided Profits.....	
Reserved for Taxes, Interest, etc.....	
Deposits .....	
National Bank Notes outstanding.....	
United States Bond Account.....	
Acceptances Executed .....	
Acceptances and Foreign Bills Sold.....	

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ENGLAND CHANGES  
ITS CRICKET TEAMSelection Committee Picks Six  
New Players for the Second  
Test Match Against Aus-  
tralia but Loses Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Although showing a slight improvement on its previous display at Nottingham, England's cricket team did not cut exactly a brilliant figure at Lord's recently, when, as called to The Christian Science Monitor at the time, Australia won by 8 wickets the second test match of the 1921 series. It will be remembered that prior to this England had been trounced by 10 wickets at Nottingham in the opening match, after having lost all five test games in Australia during the winter. After the debacle at Nottingham, the English selection committee tried sundry changes in their eleven, without much obvious betterment to that combination.

Of the English team which played at Nottingham, six men, Percy Holmes, Ernest Tyldesley, V. W. G. Jupp, Wilfred Rhodes, Harry Howell and T. L. Richmond, were dropped, their places being taken by A. G. Dipper, A. J. Evans, Nigel Haig, Cecil Parkin, Hon. E. H. Tennison, and F. J. Durston. C. B. Fry, a former English captain, was originally to have assisted England at Lord's, but did not consider himself sufficiently in form so to do.

So far as England was concerned, there were two bright spots in the game at Lord's. One was the consistent batting of F. E. Woolley, who scored 55 and 58 in the course of the match, and the other was a revelation of hard-hitting powers against the awesome Australian bowling on the part of Tennison. The latter more than justified his inclusion, and, although his effort came too late to save the game, made 74 not out toward the end of England's second innings, placing the ball cleverly, as he need well do, against the ubiquitous Australian fieldsmen. W. W. Armstrong's skill as a batsman was evinced by the manner in which he set his field, and time after time when a batsman had made quite a good, hard hit toward the ring, an apparently unsuspected figure in white would swoop down on the ball, gather it whilst traveling at full speed, and throw it in, without a moment's fumbling, to the wicket.

Next to the showing of Woolley and Tennison came that of J. W. H. T. Douglas, the English captain, and A. G. Dipper, who made 34 and 40 respectively. Dipper, hails from Gloucestershire—the county for which the great Dr. W. G. Grace played—and was experiencing his first game in England's representative side. His responsibility apparently sat lightly on his shoulders in the English second innings, and when splendidly bowled by E. A. Macdonald looked well set. The Australians bowled excellently throughout, although J. M. Gregory was hardly so fast as usual in the opening stages of the game. Later, however, his occasional head-high deliveries—pitched slightly on the short side—caused the batsmen to play unsteadily. There were no Jessops to take the ball almost from their chins and turn it to the boundary, but there seemed increased confidence in the English team, although the habit of walking away from a fast leg ball was still in evidence.

England's batting yielded 187 runs in the first innings and 283 in the second, while the Australians scored 342 and 131, the latter for a loss of only two wickets. No centuries were scored, the nearest approaches being 55 and 58 not out by Warren Bardsley. To that excellent batsman fell the honor of making the winning hit, probably one of the most curious in the history of the game. Australia needed only two runs to win, and Durston had evidently the intention of sending down a superlatively fast ball. Instead of this, however, the ball slipped from his grasp and landed somewhere near short mid-on. There was no one near that particular spot, and both Bardsley and Durston ran for the ball. Bardsley got there first, and, driving as from the tee in golf, hit an easy four. The match, honored by the presence of King George and Queen Mary, was responsible for the hordes of spectators and would-be spectators usually associated with a soccer cup tie, the gates being closed at "head-quarters" quite early on the first and second days, when between thirty and forty thousand people were admitted. The summary:

ENGLAND		First Innings		Second Innings	
D. J. Knight	0	Gregory, b. Arm- strong	0	Carter, b. Greg- ory	1
A. G. Dipper	34	Macdonald	11	Macdonald	40
F. E. Woolley	55	Carter, b. Mac- donald	55	Gregory, b. Mac- donald	92
E. H. Tennison	74	Macdonald	0	Gregory, b. Mac- donald	10
C. B. Fry	0	Macdonald	0	Gregory, b. Mac- donald	10
W. W. Armstrong	0	Macdonald	0	Gregory, b. Mac- donald	10
Nigel Haig	0	Macdonald	0	Gregory, b. Mac- donald	10
Cecil Parkin	0	Macdonald	0	Gregory, b. Mac- donald	10
Ernest Tyldesley	0	Macdonald	0	Gregory, b. Mac- donald	10
V. W. G. Jupp	0	Macdonald	0	Gregory, b. Mac- donald	10
Wilfred Rhodes	0	Macdonald	0	Gregory, b. Mac- donald	10
Harry Howell	0	Macdonald	0	Gregory, b. Mac- donald	10
T. L. Richmond	0	Macdonald	0	Gregory, b. Mac- donald	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>283</b>

AUSTRALIA		First Innings		Second Innings	
Warren Bardsley	0	Gregory, b. Arm- strong	0	Carter, b. Greg- ory	1
F. E. Woolley	55	Macdonald	11	Macdonald	40
E. H. Tennison	74	Carter, b. Mac- donald	55	Gregory, b. Mac- donald	92
C. B. Fry	0	Macdonald	0	Gregory, b. Mac- donald	10
W. W. Armstrong	0	Macdonald	0	Gregory, b. Mac- donald	10
Nigel Haig	0	Macdonald	0	Gregory, b. Mac- donald	10
Cecil Parkin	0	Macdonald	0	Gregory, b. Mac- donald	10
Ernest Tyldesley	0	Macdonald	0	Gregory, b. Mac- donald	10
V. W. G. Jupp	0	Macdonald	0	Gregory, b. Mac- donald	10
Wilfred Rhodes	0	Macdonald	0	Gregory, b. Mac- donald	10
Harry Howell	0	Macdonald	0	Gregory, b. Mac- donald	10
T. L. Richmond	0	Macdonald	0	Gregory, b. Mac- donald	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>342</b>

SANDHAM MAKES  
HIGHEST SCOREBetter by Two Runs than of  
A. N. Ducat in the English  
County Cricket Championship

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Andrew Sandham's innings of 232 runs not out for Surrey against Northamptonshire, was the most prominent individual performance in the English county cricket championship during the week which ended June 11. This stood as the highest score then registered since the commencement of the season, being two runs better than the 230 not out just previously scored by A. N. Ducat, for Surrey against Essex. Thus it will be seen that Surrey batsmen were very much in the public eye. Essex was defeated at Leyton by an innings and 32 runs, in spite of centuries by the Rev. F. H. Gillingham and John Freeman. P. G. H. Fender bowled very well for Surrey in this match, taking altogether 20 wickets for 150 runs. S. T. Jennings, slow left-hand bowler, made quick and successful debut for Surrey, taking 5 wickets for 47 in Essex's first innings. The Essex men were without J. W. H. T. Douglas, England's captain, which explains a good deal.

Surrey ran up the huge score of 516 for 5 wickets against Northamptonshire at the Oval. Sandham's performance, of course, eclipsed everything, but A. T. Jeacocke and A. N. Ducat also made centuries, the latter thus crediting himself with 424 runs during the week for only once out. Northamptonshire made a poor show, and were defeated by an innings and 34 runs. There was some bowling by G. M. Reay, H. A. Peach and P. G. H. Fender. The Northamptonshire representatives did better at Worcester, however, where they overcame the home county by an innings and 20 runs. The Northants batsmen gave an unusually consistent display. W. Wells being top scorer with 67. F. L. Bowley with 63 and M. F. S. Jewell with 60 did their best for Worcestershire, but to no avail. V. E. Murrin took 10 wickets for 110 runs for the winners.

DUCAT NOW LEADING  
BATTING AVERAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—With the English county cricket championship program in full swing, it was not surprising to find a Surrey batsman at the top of the batting averages on June 13, considering this county's great scoring feats round about that time. A. N. Ducat, indeed, proved himself to be in fine form, placing scores of 290 not out against Essex and 134 against Northamptonshire to his credit. By virtue chiefly of these fine achievements, he took a leap to the front, and held first place with the splendid average of 115.8. Other Surrey batsmen to figure in the first 30 places were Andrew Sandham, who claimed the highest score of the season against Northamptonshire, D. J. Knight and A. T. Jeacocke. A score of over 200 at such an early stage of the season is usually sufficient to place a batsman amongst the leading run-getters, and J. W. H. T. Douglas, of Essex, H. W. Lee of Middlesex, and A. W. Carr of Nottingham, all profited in this way. The last-named had previously done nothing of note, but his 204 against Essex just gained him the thirtieth position on the batting list. The list:

Player & county	I.	O.	R.	Not out	Ave.
A. N. Ducat, Surrey	1	0	896	290	115.8
A. T. Jeacocke, Sur.	1	0	504	170	126.0
J. W. H. T. Douglas, Es.	2	0	584	210	82.3
H. W. Lee, Middle.	12	447	243	64.70	
A. T. Sharp, Leices.	0	361	150	60.16	
P. Pearson, Worces.	8	140	151	58.87	
F. E. Woolley, Kent	9	0	517	148	57.44
A. Sandham, Surrey	12	0	571	292	57.10
E. Tyldesley, Lan.	13	0	527	137	57.00
A. G. Dipper, Glou.	9	0	507	146	56.33
John Hallows, Lan.	6	0	474	109	56.16
Edgar Oldroyd, York	12	0	524	104	56.00
D. J. Knight, Surrey	2	0	217	104	54.25
Nigel Haig, Middle.	11	0	408	108	51.00
L. H. Tennison, Hamp	1	0	502	131	46.30
C. P. Russell, Essex	12	0	428	127	44.85
S. Cadman, Derby	7	0	301	91	43.00
Wilfred Payton, Not	12	1	467	95	42.45
H. C. Bruce, Mid	7	1	241	144	40.18
W. Ellis, Lancs.	10	1	276	139	39.80
James Seymour, Kent	12	0	428	70	38.99
George Cox, Sussex	14	0	310	67	38.75
E. H. Bowley, Sus.	16	1	568	146	37.88
John Hardstaff, Not	12	1	516	117	37.81
V. C. W. Jupp, Sus.	12	0	480	127	37.69
H. Hardinge, Kent	12	1	406	123	36.90
M. N. Kenyon, Lan.	9	4	183	54	36.80
G. Brown, Hamp.	14	0	538	154	36.25
A. C. Russell, Essex	12	0	431	131	35.31
A. W. Carr, Not.	13	0	458	204	35.23

LEAMINGTON TAKES  
THE MINTIE TROPHY

LONDON, Ontario.—Leamington bowlers won the Mintie Trophy in the one-day tournament held at the Thistle Club recently by defeating Aylmer in the final, 19 to 7. The London Thistles, skippered by F. N. Allen, won third prize by defeating the London Thistles, skippered by F. A. Brown, in a play-off, 17 to 11. There were 36 runs in the competition, and six of them won four straight games. The summary:

LEAMINGTON		Aylmer	
H. Lendon	0	E. A. Richards	0
J. C. Hutchinson	0	Henry Little	0
R. Winters	0	J. N. Newell	0
R. Patric, Leam.	19	J. A. Gillett	7
London Thistles	7	London Thistles	19
Dr. Karm	0	L. W. Johnston	0
M. Alkenhead	0	W. J. Anderson	0
J. R. Trethewey	0	Cy. Eddy	0
F. N. Allen	17	F. A. Brown	11

## LUCIEN GAUDIN IS CHAMPION

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Lucien Gaudin of France won the European épée fencing championship at Paris recently, gaining 11 victories and 2 defeats. Gaudin, who fences left-handed, gave great satisfaction to his compatriots, who assembled in force to witness the fencing. France was very well served by her representatives, for next to Gaudin came Cornereau, with 9 victories and 9 defeats, while four other Frenchmen, Moreau, Trombert, de Galles and Ducrot, followed close on the heels of W. Daniels of Holland, who held the third position as the result of 7 victories and 12 defeats.

## GILBERT IN BRITISH TEAM

LONDON, England.—J. B. Gilbert, it is announced, will replace Major Cecil Campbell on the British Isles Davis Cup lawn tennis team.

SMITH RETAINS  
TENNIS TROPHYMiss Legendre Wins the Ladies'  
Singles Title of the Southern  
Association Championships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Georgia.—In a thrilling three-set match C. Y. Smith of Atlanta defeated D. S. Waters of Mulberry, Florida, for the singles championship of the south, held under the auspices of the Southern Lawn Tennis Association. While Smith won in straight sets the outcome was doubtful until the last point had been played. Waters extending the championship of last year to the limit. Smith won by virtue of his consistent playing while Waters played brilliantly in straight sets but missed too many easy shots at the crucial point. Both players played well in the back court taking few chances by going to the net.

CINCINNATI REDS LOSE  
TO THE BRAVES, 5 TO 0

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	21	25	.451
New York	20	26	.435
Boston	19	27	.411
St. Louis	18	28	.391
Brooklyn	17	29	.367
Chicago	16	30	.343
Cincinnati	15	31	.327
Philadelphia	14	32	.303

RESULTS FRIDAY  
Boston 5, Cincinnati 0  
Philadelphia 9, St. Louis 4  
New York 1, Chicago 0  
Brooklyn 3, Pittsburgh 0

## BRAVES SCORE A SHUTOUT

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Boston shut out Cincinnati with a 5-to-0 victory. J. W. Scott allowed five scattered hits. Boston made three runs in the second, one in the third and one in the eighth. The score by innings:  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Boston..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 7 1  
Cincinnati..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Batteries—Scott and Gibson; Luque, Coume and Wingo. Umpires—Klem and Emelle.

## ST. LOUIS LOSES BY 9 TO 4

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Philadelphia won without trouble from St. Louis by a score of 9 to 4. All of St. Louis' runs were made in the fourth. The score by innings:  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Philadelphia..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 13 2  
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 7 2  
Batteries—Ring and Brugg; Pfeffer and Clemens. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

## NEW YORK WINS, 1 TO 0

NEW YORK, New York.—A. N. Nehf held Chicago to three hits and the Giants won a pitchers' battle, 1 to 0. New York's only run was made in the last half of the ninth. The score by innings:  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 8 0  
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1  
Batteries—Nehf and Smith; Snyder, Alexander and Killifer. Umpires—Hart and McCormick.

## PITTSBURGH IS WINNER

BROOKLYN, New York.—Pittsburgh, by a sixth inning spurt, won from Brooklyn by a 5-to-3 score, although Brooklyn's hitting was heavier. The score by innings:  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Pittsburgh..... 1 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 5 7 0  
Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 3 10 1  
Batteries—Cooper and Schmidt; Schupp, Mitchell and Miller. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

WESTERN TENNIS TO  
BEGIN PLAY TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—Play among local entries in the thirty-fifth annual western tennis championships begins this afternoon on the courts of the Woodstock Club here. Out-of-town entries begin play Monday. The entry list is headed by Vincent Richards of Yonkers, New York, United States national junior champion. He probably will meet W. T. Hayes, Chicago, present western singles champion, in the challenge round. Hayes recently won the United States national claycourt championship in Chicago. Other notable players entered are: C. B. Herd, Chicago, formerly of Pasadena, who will team with Hayes in the doubles (they are United States national clay court doubles champions); Lucien Williams, Chicago, Yale tennis captain; Leon Lunn, Chicago. L. H. Waldner, Chicago, former western doubles champion; M. Reid and Charles Carran, Cleveland, doubles champions, 1921; Harold Bartel, Cleveland; Henry Wick, Cleveland; C. A. Bradley, Toledo, member of Harvard team; Walter Wirthwein, Ohio State University champion; G. S. Franks, Columbus, Ohio. Indianapolis players: Albrecht Klipp, former Indiana State and city champion; Charles Trask, former city and state champion; Sam Sutphin, former state champion; J. P. Hennessey, present Indiana Tri-State, state and city champion; F. E. Bastin, Western Conference champion and semi-finalist in United States national intercollegiate; Guy Dixon, Indiana State boys' champion, and J. L. Eaglesfield, former Indiana state collegiate champion.

Among the women entrants are: Miss Ruth Wise, Cleveland, Ohio, singles champion; Miss Ruth King, Cleveland, Cleveland city champion; Miss Maria Quayle, Chicago; Miss Corinne Gould, St. Louis, former western singles champion; Mrs. H. S. Adams, Miss I. W. Pugh and Miss Lavens Fisher, all of Indianapolis.

BOSTON WINS OVER  
THE DETROIT TIGERS

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	48	27	.640
New York	46	29	.613
Washington	43	32	.573
Detroit	40	40	.500
Boston	34	46	.425
St. Louis	33	44	.429
C. C. Deane, West Side	31	44	.413
Philadelphia	30	44	.405

## RESULTS FRIDAY

Boston 6, Detroit 3  
St. Louis 4, New York 1  
Chicago 12, Washington 3  
Philadelphia 4, Cleveland (postponed)

## GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Cleveland  
Boston at Detroit  
New York at Chicago  
Washington at St. Louis

SCOTCH COLLEGE IS  
HEAD OF THE RIVERMELBOURNE, Victoria—Scotch  
College won the final heat of the eight-  
year race for the Head of the River,  
by only a third of a length, from the  
sturdy representatives of the Mel-  
bourne Grammar School, Wesley Col-  
lege coming third. The winning eight  
averaged 6 ft. 4 in. in height. The race  
was rowed on the Barwon River at  
Geelong.THE CONTEST FOR THE HEAD OF THE  
RIVER, WHICH IS USUALLY ROWED ON  
THE YARRA RIVER IN MELBOURNE, IS A  
SPLendid TEST OF THE PROGRESS OF THE  
COLLEGES IN MELBOURNE AND GEELONG.  
SCOTCH COLLEGE HAS NOW SECURED 17  
WINS, GRAMMAR SCHOOL 14, WESLEY  
COLLEGE 14. MELBOURNE GRAMMAR  
SCHOOL 14, WESLEY COLLEGE 14, XAVIER  
AND GEELONG COLLEGES HAVE NOT  
YET BEEN HEAD OF THE RIVER ALTHOUGH  
TWO YEARS AGO XAVIER TIED WITH  
SCOTCH COLLEGE IN THE FINAL HEAT, BUT  
WAS DEFEATED IN THE ROW-OFF.SOMERSETSHIRE  
LOSES TO SURREY

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
TAUNTON, England (Friday).—Surrey defeated Somersetshire here today by 229 runs after three days' play in the English county cricket championship game. Thomas Rushby's feat of taking all 10 wickets in Somerset's first innings had much to do with the victory of his team.

## OLYMPIQUE LILLOIS WINS

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Olympique Lillois won the French national field hockey championship recently, defeating Lyon Olympique in the final by 3 goals to 0, all scored in the course of a protracted play. The Lillois men attacked from the outset, but encountered an insurmountable obstacle in the shape of the opposing defense. The fullbacks and goal keeper of the Lyon team were in great form, and when the whistle blew for the cessation of play neither team had scored. As mentioned, the winners found the net three times before the game actually concluded. The Olympique Lillois has a well-balanced team, which includes many members of long experience.

CHICAGO SWIMMERS  
MAKE NEW RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Setting a new world record of 1m. 15s. in the 160-yard relay race, the Chicago Athletic Association swimming team defeated the Yale University team, champions of the Eastern Intercollegiate League, by a score of 31 to 19. H. R. Topp, Clark Leach, E. J. Elliott and P. Mallen, who composed the team, clipped 14-5s. from the former world mark made by the Illinois Athletic Club.

FRANCIS OUMET  
LEADS THE FIELDJ. P. Guilford Establishes a New  
Record for the Worcester  
Country Club Golf Links

Worcester, Massachusetts.—Francis Oumet of the Woodland Golf Club was the leading golfer in the 36-hole qualifying round of the Massachusetts State Golf Association championship tournament, which took place Wednesday over the links of the Worcester Country Club, with a card of 143.

J. P. Guilford, also of the Woodland Golf Club, was second with 145, while F. J. Wright Jr. of the Albemarle Golf Club was fifth with 153. In addition to leading the field, Oumet had the honor of tying the competitive record for the course in the morning round, when he covered the 18 holes in 71. M. J. Brady, formerly professional at the Oakley Country Club, established this record. In the afternoon Guilford gave a wonderful exhibition of golf and bettered the mark of Oumet and Brady by doing the 18 holes in 68, three strokes under par. His card follows:

Out ..... 2 5 3 3 4 2 5 4 4—33  
In ..... 2 4 4 3 5 5 4 4—35—68

NEW YORK, New York—Players  
representing the West Side Tennis  
Club met the Oxford-Cambridge Uni-  
versity combined team in a lawn ten-  
nis match on the courts of the former  
club Thursday, and the home players  
won easily by 9 matches to 0. Six  
matches were played in the singles  
and three in doubles.
WEST SIDE CLUB  
AN EASY WINNER

Defeats Combined Tennis Team  
of Oxford and Cambridge Uni-  
versities Without Loss of a Set

In addition to winning all of the matches, the West Side players won in straight sets and only one of these went to deuce. R. P. Barbour of Oxford University was the lone British player who succeeded in getting a deuce set, and he secured it against S. H. Voshell, former United States indoor champion, in the first set of their match. Voshell won the second set 6-1.

The feature match was between Ichihy Kumagae, the Japanese star, and H. C. McCarthy of Cambridge University. Kumagae won in straight sets, 6-1, 6-1. His playing was of a very high order, his speed and twist shots being too much for his opponent to handle. The summary:

WEST SIDE TENNIS CLUB VS. OX-  
FORD-CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITIES

Singles.  
Ichihy Kumagae, West Side T. C., de-  
feated H. C. McCarthy, Cambridge, 6-1.  
H. C. McCarthy, Cambridge, 6-1, de-  
feated W. M. Watson, West Side T. C., de-  
feated Clark Hopkins, Oxford, 6-2, 6-1.  
S. H. Voshell, West Side T. C., defeated  
R. P. Barbour, Oxford, 7-5, 6-1.  
T. R. Pett, West Side T. C., defeated  
M. D. Horn, Cambridge, 6-3, 6-1.  
L. E. Mahan, West Side T. C., defeated  
S. F. Hepburn, Oxford, 6-1, 6-0.  
F. C. Bagg, West Side T. C., defeated  
N. L. Lowry, Cambridge, 6-1, 6-0.

## DOUBLES.

T. R. Pett and K. H. Behr



## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## HENRY K. HADLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"I will conduct my new symphonic poem, 'The Ocean,' with the Philharmonic Orchestra on one of its first programs in November," answered Henry K. Hadley when he was questioned as to what new work might be expected from his ever busy and resourceful pen. "Dr. Louis K. Anspacher's colorful poem of that name gave me the idea. It was so full of contrast. Then, at my summer place, on Martha's Vineyard Island, I found my inspiration for the writing of the music in watching and listening to the ocean, itself."

"In the first part, as suggested by Dr. Anspacher's verse, there is the ocean in all its tempestuous fury. The dramatic power suggested is overwhelming, giving opportunity to the composer to cut loose the entire apparatus of the modern orchestra, meaning that I use everything from percussion to brass, everything! This first, tempestuous part, which leads down to a transition into a middle part in which three flutes, over an accompaniment of undulating, pulsating strings, give the theme of the Naïade. This contrasting middle part is followed by a more noble ending, as the ocean flows on to eternity."

Mr. Hadley went on to say that in seeking ideas for his compositions he looks first of all for the qualities offered in the Anspacher poem, drama in contrasting colors and those he strives to build into musical themes.

"That is what I always search for and, invariably, I am moved by the appeal made through one of the sister arts; the appeal of a beautiful painting, the rhythm of a noble bit of verse, the gripping dramatic power of a play, or the inspiration offered by some natural vista." As a case in point, Mr. Hadley went on to say that, having always been fascinated by Shakespeare, he was attracted by the three strong, contrasting themes offered by the central characters of "Othello."

"There was Othello, buoyant, returning from the wars. Then came the contrast of the effects of his jealousy. Against that stood the treacherous Iago, his wicked 'credo' giving me an opportunity for insidious music. And then, between the two, like a hyphen, was outlined the trustful love of Desdemona, so I was led to write my 'Othello Overture,' which I conducted, as guest, in Philadelphia and in New York with the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra."

"I'm a pretty poor man to interview," Mr. Hadley had modestly objected when the representative of The Christian Science Monitor introduced himself and said, "Please, Mr. Hadley, haven't you some copy for me?" He knew considerable of the breadth and solidity, both of the years of preparation and of the already blinding measure of Mr. Hadley's attainments.

Mr. Hadley was born in Somerville, Massachusetts, and began his musical studies under Stephen A. Emery and George W. Chadwick of Boston. He studied violin and composition in Vienna and, returning to the United States, became an instructor of music in a Long Island boy's school. That was in 1895 and the record of the next 12 years lists an astonishing number of compositions—more than 150 songs and piano pieces; three concert overtures; four symphonies; two comic operas; a festival march; two quartets and other chamber music; a cantata, "In Musical Praise"; seven ballet suites; a lyric drama, "Merlin and Vivian"; a Japanese legend, "The Fate of the Princess Kiyu"; and "Salome," a tone poem for grand orchestra, which was performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra April 12 and 13, 1907.

"That is a partial list of my work during that period," commented Mr. Hadley, adding, as if in an afterthought, "Oh, yes, my second symphony, which I wrote in 1902, won both the Paderewski and the New England Conservatory prizes." Again he would modestly have stopped, insisting that "the public could not possibly be interested in all that."

"Didn't you conduct opera abroad, Mr. Hadley?"

"Yes, for two seasons, 1908-09, in Nuremberg. There I produced my opera, 'Saffy,' which people will call 'Saffy' because usually the name is printed without the accent on the 'e.' He laughed. With a reminiscent smile he quickly sketched the next years. "I conducted as 'guest' throughout Europe. In 1909 the Seattle Symphony Orchestra called me as conductor. I went and remained there two years. From there I went to San Francisco and built up the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra from 1911 to 1915. It was there I wrote my tone poem, 'Lucifer,' and my symphony, 'North, East, South and West,' both of which were given at the Norfolk (Connecticut) festival and have been played everywhere since then. I finished the ode entitled 'Music,' the text of which is by the Rev. Henry van Dyke. This ode is for chorus, solo voices, and orchestra, and was given at the sixtieth Worcester festival. I also conducted there."

While conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra Mr. Hadley composed the music for "The Alchemist of Pan," the grove play given in 1912 by the Bohemian Club of San Francisco.

"David Bispham was Pan. The cast and chorus were all men. One performance was given for women. Fifteen hundred were brought from San Francisco on special trains, and all dined in the grove at one time. As every one does, who has seen it, Mr. Hadley grew enthusiastic over the beauties of the Grove of the Bohemians. "In his first dreams, I doubt if Wagner could have imagined such a setting as that grove, but three hours' journey from San Francisco."

In 1917 "Astron" was produced and conducted by Mr. Hadley both in New

York and Chicago. "Another opera, 'Cleopatra's Night,' has been in the repertoire of the Metropolitan opera two years. Mr. Hadley is now the associate conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, and will also conduct the first month of the Stadium concerts, which opened July 7 in the Lewisohn Stadium of the College of the City of New York."

While on tour with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, this spring, he conducted 74 times, traveling over 14,000 miles. "In some cities, such as Duluth, Wisconsin, Lincoln, Nebraska, and other places the mayors closed the city schools so that the school children might attend special concerts arranged for them. In Fort Worth and Houston, Texas, 5000 and 8000 children attended, respectively. The numbers to be given on our programs had been studied by the children in advance so that they were familiar with the melodies of such orchestral numbers as Haydn's 'Surprise Symphony' and Grieg's 'Peer Gynt Suite,' and one could hear a faint humming of the themes in different parts of the hall during the performances."

"Don't let any one dare to say that America is unmusical when the young people in every state of the Union are being educated to listen to and appreciate the best in art," Mr. Hadley said. He expressed himself in emphatic approval of the part women are taking in building up music by and for Americans. "This great country owes much to those, who in the National Federation of Musical Clubs, are giving their time and their energy to the promulgation of the best throughout the United States," he said.

In reply to a question if the symphonic poem "The Ocean" is the only completed offering Mr. Hadley now has ready for presentation he answered that it is not, as he has an oratorio for double chorus (eight parts), and orchestra. The oratorio was ordered by one of the great festival associations and I think I ought to leave it for them to announce it, themselves," he said.

The interviewer then asked Mr. Hadley if opera afforded him the mode of expression he liked best of all musical forms. "Are you first of all an operatic composer?"

"No, no! I'm not!" came the quick reply. "I am anxious to write an opera of universal popular appeal. I am always on the lookout for a text that vibrates with such dramatic situations as 'Tosca,' 'Bohème,' or 'Butterfly' contain. An opera is so colorful, I like to write its music. However, its music is not and cannot be purely in its purest form. By its union with sister arts the opera does lend inspiration to a composer, but symphonic music is the purest of all. It is like visualizing the purest kind of plastic art, a Roman column, the simplest, the loveliest thing. So, symphonic music naturally appeals to me most."

"I presume that after your month of conducting the Stadium concerts you will run down to your summer place for a well-deserved respite?"

Again Mr. Hadley laughed. "Oh, no! I'm going down there to work. I write all the time. Some of my friends tell me that I write altogether too much. I confess lots of it goes into the waste basket, but I feel that it is only in writing constantly that a man can perfect his technique, and so I write. At that, look at the works left by Mozart and Mendelssohn. They wrote more than any of us in the same amount of time."

One takes away with him a vigorous impression of Henry K. Hadley, that he is ever sending out ideas, ever restoring power and yet the composer-conductor never gives the slightest sign of the fantastic restlessness associated in the thoughts of many as the characteristic stamp set upon musicians, especially the creative ones. Loath to speak of himself and his triumphs, Mr. Hadley would forget self, when, during the interview, the work was mentioned. It did not matter whether the work was opera, symphony, or conducting, to each and every form of music he gave enthusiasm, showing clearly the reason for his present success and giving promise for greater and greater successes, for Mr. Hadley loves his work and works lovingly.

ARTHUR BLISS  
NEW CONCERTO

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
music correspondent

LONDON, England.—A concert was given by Myra Hess, Stuart Wilson, and Arthur Bliss at Wigmore Hall on June 11, with a specially selected orchestra, led by Charles Woodhouse. A suite of act tunes and dances taken from Purcell's operas made an admirable introduction to the mingled grave and gay of the afternoon. The four hymns for tenor voice and strings, by Vaughan Williams, at every hearing reveal fresh beauties, especially when sung as well as on this occasion by Stuart Wilson.

Myra Hess chose her pianoforte solos well and played them cleverly. They were "Almeria" and "Triana" from Book II of "Iberia" by Albeniz. The concert then passed to its main event, the first performance of Arthur Bliss' new concerto for pianoforte and tenor voice accompanied by strings and percussion. The work lasts 15 minutes and is in one movement, yet the moods through which it passes give one the same sense of logical progress perceptible in the four movements of an extended cyclic work. The opening allegro, the slow movement, the scherzo and the vigorous finale are knit into a whole that is thematically homogeneous.

The composer wishes the concerto to be regarded as pure abstract sound, and a note in the program stated that "There is no program attached to it, and no literary reason for employing the combination of voice, pianoforte, strings and percus-

sion, the words putting no constraint on the mood of the music." The skill and success with which he has solved the problem of a double concerto are remarkable, and the energy and eloquence of his themes and treatment are cheering to people who set their hopes high for the young British school.

Hitherto Mr. Bliss has been known as the composer of brilliant williams, mettleless experiments and successful modernisms. But the concerto breaks clear away from jests and touches a deeper spring of truth. In every way it is the best thing he has yet done. A splendid performance was secured under the composer's direction. At the close the audience applauded so insistently that the whole concerto was played through again.

The concert included two short pieces for string orchestra by Scarlatti-Tommasini and Goossens, and ended with Bach's concerto in D minor for pianoforte and strings, rendered in a most exhilarating manner.

NEW QUINTET BY  
GABRIEL FAURÉ

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Among the notable productions of the ending musical season in Paris is a new quintet by Gabriel Fauré.

The quintet is highly praised and commands respect. It may be described as characterized by tranquillity tinged with melancholy—a sweet and graceful melancholy. The melodic expression of Mr. Fauré is full of subtlety and shuns the obvious as it shuns the bizarre. It flows naturally along with radiant serenity. There is nothing that is tormented, nothing that strives for violent effect. It would be impertinent today to praise the technical perfection of the great French musician who successfully combines modern tendencies with the solidity and elegance of classic music. He is simple and sure, he is grave and gracious. The work has been very well received.

Walter Rummel has been giving a series of recitals in the Salle des Agriculteurs. As pianist he has a breadth of style that is admirable, and although one sometimes feels that his imagination makes him inclined to take liberties, he is undoubtedly one of the best of the younger pianists who are heard from time to time in Paris. In Wagner particularly does he display much emotion and power, though his energy is sometimes excessive, and as an interpreter of Chopin he is warm and rich and colorful. In his rendering of Liszt's sonata he displayed exquisite artistry. He developed the themes with admirable balance and worked up to the climax with rare understanding. In some respects, perhaps, Mr. Rummel is the most poetic of pianists and may always be trusted to bring out the lyricism of his favorite composers. Sometimes, certainly, his interpretation is unusual, but Mr. Rummel's ardor is more than sufficient compensation for the occasional surpluses.

Another musician who has been heard several times recently is Mr. Hubermann, who has won a great place in the estimation of the Paris public for his playing of the violin. He possesses a real mastery of his instrument. He is both strong and delicate, and his execution is correct and easy. Special note should be made of his rendering of a new composition that has not as yet been heard often. It is by Fernand Le Borne, "Le Poème Légendaire," a sort of symphony with a special role allotted to the violin. The sonorous orchestration responds to the fantastic theme of the violin, a beginning which slowly works up to an allegro movement more and more rapid.

Edward Risler in his last three recitals composed his program of modern French music, and an excellent idea of the diversity and the quality of the principal older modern men—for the newer school was hardly represented—was given. There was the solemnity of César Franck, the picturesqueness of Chabrier, the melodic inventiveness of Dukas, all exemplified in the same evening by a pianist who must certainly be ranked among the best rounded musicians now before the French public.

He seems to interpret the spirit of each musician equally well. At a subsequent recital he played a number of Fauré's nocturnes and barcarolles, and one was again impressed with the resources and the purity, the competence and grace, of Fauré. The distinctness of Maurice Ravel and the pictorial descriptiveness of Reynaldo Hahn were also shown. Mr. Risler appeared, as it were, to intensify the distinctive spirit of each of these musicians. The fantasia of Edmund Laurois, his extraordinary impressionism, were revealed in a series of pieces entitled "Riseriana," dedicated to the pianist. The names of these pieces are in themselves, as the French say, a program: "Siren dreams, rocked by the waves shining under moon rays," "Gnomes writhe, and croaking, make grimaces," "It is sad... the wind moans"—these pictorial titles sufficiently indicate the manner of Mr. Laurois, for they are an exact description of the impression he tries to produce.

Vincent d'Indy also figured in these concerts. His sonata Op. 63 is a perfect example of the development of a theme. Saint-Saëns' "Rhapsody d'Auvergne" and "Valse Nonchalante" were played. It was further interesting to note the introduction of some curious pieces by Mr. Mariotte, a composer hitherto unknown to the writer, but who certainly knows how to evoke in an ultra-impressionistic manner scenes of town life, factories, railroad stations, and noisy cafés.

THE MANCHESTER  
CATHEDRAL

Five Centuries of Church Music

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—The five hundredth anniversary of the Manchester Cathedral church has been celebrated with becoming honors throughout a crowded week of services. Not always the seat of a bishop, the present cathedral and parish church of Manchester was made a collegiate church by royal license of King Henry V, with a warden and chapter of its own, after rebuilding and consecration in May, 1421, A. D.

Anniversaries are always a matter of interest to those immediately concerned, but the present celebration has an exceptional significance. Few institutions can look back upon 500 years of continuous activity, and boast of increased usefulness and vitality at the close of so long a period. Manchester has devoted itself wholeheartedly to the celebration, in which archbishops, bishops, deans and famous preachers have contributed of their best, especially in the form of midday lectures by historical scholars on the religious history and development of the successive centuries.

The particular department of this well-organized celebration which most nearly concerns musical people is that which relates to the progressive musical services performed during the week. These services at matins and evensong were chosen day by day during the week to illustrate the church music from the fifteenth to the twentieth centuries, with the appropriate ideas of passing in review the music said and sung in the old church since its consecration.

For practical purposes English church music dates from the reformation, which may be placed, roughly speaking, somewhere about 80 years after the collection of the church. All the music that was used before this dealt mainly with the Roman mass, and though a good deal of it was adopted for use in the reformed church, it was originally set to Latin words and was never as artistically satisfactory when forced to conform with English idioms and English accent as in its own proper setting.

Happily the reformation came at a time when the art of Europe was at the spring tide. Music, no less than the other fine arts, shared in the great movement and entered upon a period of wonderful development. Composers of church music had hitherto devoted their inventive genius to the glorification of mass. In the reformed churches of western Christendom, the mass having no longer a place, their gifts were turned into new channels. Music was as necessary to the services as ever before. Public worship from the early Jewish days has never been without the accompaniment and inspiration of elevating music.

But the music of the reformed churches had to take a new direction. As a matter of fact it took two. The Lutheran church developed the chorale, out of which grew the cantata and the oratorio, and the Anglican church developed the anthem, the choral communion, and the morning and evening services of cantata and responsory, known as "matins" and "evensong."

In this way English cathedral music started and became a school of its own. For a long time it was the only school of native music, and there are not wanting those today who maintain that the cathedral music of the last 500 years contains all that is most vital and characteristic in the development of English music. Whatever may be true of the present day, it cannot be doubted that English cathedral music has a great past and a great medieval churches, with their splendid ritual and rich endowments, both demanded and were able to provide for a musical service in keeping with their size and character.

The cathedral service, with its choral communion and daily anthems, has always served as a beacon and an incentive to composer and to chorister alike. It has always set an example of beauty and dignity to the parish churches in the conduct of its services and the quality of its music. Among the names that come to mind, Tye, Tallis, Byrd and Bull, Orlando Gibbons, Humphreys, Blow and Purcell in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, answered to the call and wrote music for the cathedral service which is certainly on a level with, if not superior to, any contemporary music of the continent.

All these distinguished composers were represented by anthem or choral service during the week of celebrations. During the period of five centuries great change in the formal and exterior part of the composer's aim has been clearly realized by the least instructed listener. The change from melodic writing to harmonic and contrapuntal has been clearly marked. The old modes were entirely governed by the melody although they had a form of enrichment peculiar to themselves. Later they gave way to the better plan of harmonic chords, made possible by the establishment of a fixed notation. But even in the music of Tallis there was that element of beauty which has preserved his service and responses through all the mutations of method which have taken place since his day and which are unlikely to be superseded in days to come. Early music of his kind depended mainly upon the beauty of cadence, and the responses sung in English churches today are a sufficient vindication of the imperishable excellence of the music of Tallis in what is after all the fundamental quality of a noble cadential and melodic style.

When the Puritans had the upper

hand cathedral music suffered a great setback. Choral services were compulsorily abolished. Much valuable music in manuscript was destroyed, and the long tradition of liturgical worship in English was allowed to lapse. Pure vocal part writing was never to reach such excellence again as in the hands of Orlando Gibbons and his contemporaries. The Restoration brought new life and new energy, but a definite break with the past had taken place, and most of the new race of church composers had had to go abroad for their training because there had been no school open to them at home. This of itself, it is not to be denied, was a bad thing, as it brought several important benefits in its wake, such as the introduction of a more independent employment of instrumental accompaniments; also much of the original beauty of English choral style, which had given it equality with that of the best foreign schools, was due to purely native qualities and had possibly exhausted its possibilities. For a brief period under the famous Westminster organists, Blow and Purcell, the new music rivaled the old in both beauty and dignity, though their compositions were on other lines, and Purcell, at any rate, won his chief laurels outside the field of church music and religious art.

The eighteenth century was represented by Boyce, Greene and Travers, whose services and anthems, if they reveal no very marked signs of decline, at any rate show no great originality of treatment or development of design. They in their turn were succeeded by inferior men, and a period of Anglican musical lethargy set in which was only an expression of the general depression of the national thought. The works of these men were hardly worthy of inclusion in the Manchester commemoration.

With the opening of the nineteenth century came a burst of new energy in church music, the Wesleys, father and son, Goss, Turle, Walmisley and many others gave a fresh impetus to religious composition. A period of much-needed rejuvenation arrived, which was later strengthened and re-enforced by Dykes and Stainer and Sullivan and Barnby.

The representatives of the twentieth century music were Stanford and Parry, the former by the "Service in A" and the latter by the anthem "Hear My Words." On the final day, a service composed by Mr. Sydney Nicholson, the former organist of the cathedral, now transferred to Westminster, brought the anniversary celebration to a successful conclusion.

NEW STRAVINSKY  
PIECE IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
music correspondent

LONDON, England.—On June 10 in the Queens Hall a concert of modern Russian music was given as the third and final concert of the Russian Festival. It proved a memorable affair, with Sergei Koussévitki as conductor, Paul Kochanski and Borovski as the soloists, and the London Symphony Orchestra. With each concert, appreciation of Koussévitki's ability has grown steadily, so a very large audience assembled, and gave him an ovation and a laurel wreath.

The program started with Rachmaninoff's tone-poem Op. 29, a work that "stands at the outset of Rachmaninoff's latest stage of development wherein he once more goes in quest of novel paths and fresh means of expression." It is undeniably beautiful, but the beauty is that of autumn with the melancholy luster of shed leaves.

Next to it in sterner contrast, was "The Battle of Kerashes," the interlude between scenes 1 and 2 in the third act of Rimsky-Korsakoff's opera "The Legend of the Invisible Town Kiteshead and the Maiden Fevronia." Here the galloping rhythms, terse and powerful themes and the consummate skill with which they are opposed to each other, produced an ever-mounting excitement. When played under Koussévitki, the work is irresistible.

"Symphony for Wind Instruments," understood to be played for the first time in England, the sub-title labeling the work as to the memory of Claude Debussy. After the performance the audience were about evenly divided as to whether it was a label or a libel, homage or hoax. Cheers and hisses mingled, the latter stopping, however, when it became apparent that the composer was present. The symphony is in one movement, tinted with those ultra-clever sounds in which Stravinski has specialized, and presenting harmonic adjustments which one presumes are his latest phase of progress. Stravinski's method of archaic being hotly discussed in musical circles and the symphony for wind instruments does not lessen the torrent of opinions.

Stravinski has not gone far enough along his new paths to admit of final appraisal, but at this juncture one is justified in thinking he has made some valuable discoveries which he is using for inferior ends. A master—as in the case of Wagner—usually uses his own methods better than his disciples, but it may yet happen that students of Stravinski will out-distance their teacher.

Glazounov's violin concerto, finely played by Paul Kochanski, was a welcome feature of the evening. The concert concluded with one of the most thrilling performances of Scriabin's "Prometheus" ever given in London.

The Illinois Chapter of the American Guild of Organists is seeking new compositions to be played at two manuscript concerts to be given in Chicago in October. Information may be had from Rossette G. Cole, Fine Arts Building, Mr. Cole is at present conducting a summer course at Columbia College, New York.

NEXT SEASON IN  
NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Report has it that they are coming back, those who, before 1914, were every year welcomed guests, and with them will come many known only by their European reputations. The season of 1921-22 will once more prove that, at least in times of peace, music knows no language but its own.

Recently, after many postponements, "The Woman Without a Shadow" was again heard at the Vienna Staatsoper and Richard Strauss had the satisfaction of being warmly acclaimed as the composer of that, probably his least understood, work. He is to be in America next season for the first time in 17 years. That would be a pleasure. Everything he produces, lieder, symphonies, operas, demands and holds the attention. One of the greatest of living composer-conductors, he is destined to be ranked among the first of all times.

Presuming that he comes over he will be a "guest-conductor" and it is pleasant to announce, in this connection, a little of the plans the Philharmonic and the New York Symphony orchestras have for the fall.

The Philharmonic has completed arrangements by which Josef Stransky becomes conductor and Henry Hadley associate conductor. Mr. Stransky is in Europe, where he will consult with William Mengelberg, who will return from Holland as a "guest-conductor." Artur Bodansky will also act in that capacity. As assisting artists it is announced that Fritz Kreisler, Paul Kochanski, Alexander Schmalhoff, Erik Morini, Sergei Rachmaninoff, Harold Bauer, John Powell and Percy Grainger have been engaged. A most encouraging promise for the financial success of its next season is that the merging of the National Symphony Orchestra with the Philharmonic has resulted in an increased application for seats.

Of the six concerts for young people which will be given by the New York Symphony Orchestra four will be conducted by Walter Damrosch. The other two will be conducted by Albert Coates, the conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra. He will come as a "guest-conductor" in December. The holiday program, which will be given December 31, and a program announced as "An Afternoon of Fairy Tales," to be given February 18, will be under the direction of Mr. Coates.

For the concert of October 29 Paul Kochanski, the Polish violinist, will be the soloist. Harold Bauer will play December 10 and Guy Maier will play at the concert of January 28. On February 18, the "Afternoon of Fairy Tales," Florence Easton of the Metropolitan Opera will be the soloist. Upon his return from Europe Mr. Damrosch will announce what will be given for the last concert of the series. Following his usual custom this last concert will bring out a novelty for his young audience.

A series of recitals by the French (born) Edmond Clément, is to be managed by a Canadian agency. When your correspondent was pursuing his operatic studies in Paris Clément was singing the leading rôles in such operas as "La Vivandière" and "Mireille" at the Opéra Comique. His clear, ringing tones and perfect articulation brought my attendance at the frequent presentations of those operas and not the musical values of the operas themselves. In Paris he holds a high rank.

From Chicago opera New York has drafted Titta Ruffo and Amelita Galli-Curci. Ruffo, it is announced, will sing the King in "Ernani." The music of the rôle will be no less than the powerful organ but should make the rôles of Ernani, Elvira and Silva stirring, provided the artists assigned to those rôles are well cast. In the

role of Silva the opera calls for a basso possessed of an unusually ringing voice, both because of the concerted numbers, full of fire, and in order to sing the "Inferno," which is one of the star arias for the low voice.

Galli-Curci will bring out "Traviata" and her rendition of "Ah, fors'è lui" should make a new record for recalls and insistent gallery attempt to "bis" the number.

Mr. Gatti-Casazza is offering new opportunities to Lucrezia Bori, who is to sing in "The Snow Maiden"; to Frances Alda, who is to have "Roi d'Ys," and to Marie Jeritza, who is to sing in "The Dead City." Marguerite Matzenhauser will have another certain triumph in "Die Walküre."

Caruso alone is not mentioned as being assigned to something new. Every year, since he has been with the Metropolitan, he has come forward with a new rôle. It is being wondered if Mr. Gatti-Casazza is holding back a great surprise with which he has provided the sumptuous voiced tenor. We refuse to believe, as some would wish us to do, that Caruso will remain in Italy, where he has now gone. It seems that, should the general manager of the Metropolitan be satisfied to have his chief tenor come back only in his old rôles, Caruso's energetic nature would probably not be satisfied. So we feel that, before the end of the season, we will undoubtedly hear him in "Andre Chénier," a rôle he could not portray last winter owing to the sudden curtailment of his season, and also in something else which will give him new arias upon which he can lavish the glories of his rich tones. What opera that will be cannot be guessed. Mozart's "Così fan Tutte," one of the promised novelties, will not afford him an opportunity to find himself. It is said, too, that in the other novelty, "Lorelei," there is little to entice him. It would be good to hear "Ernani" with Caruso in the title rôle.

Geraldine Farrar is to bring out "La Navarraise." It is a short opera, its story dealing with the times of the Carlist uprisings in Spain. As the Navarraise Miss Farrar will have a rôle giving her tremendous scope.

Leo Slezak, the Czech tenor, is reported to be planning to make a concert tour of the United States this fall, and is expecting to give guest performances in opera. Mattia Battistini is to come from Italy. He is an honored veteran baritone over there, but is only known to North America by his phonograph records. Judging from those heard, especially one from "The Marriage of Figaro," Battistini possesses a flexible voice under perfect command; a clear enunciation, a velvet-like pianissimo and a keen sense of humor. Feodor Chaliapine, it is announced, is to arrive in the United States soon. Just what the Russian basso is to do or where he is to go has not been divulged, but it is supposed that his goal will be the Chicago Grand Opera Company.

The Goldman concerts last week opened with a Beethoven program. There is urgent need for funds to help carry out this most worthy enterprise, and it is hoped that a flood of \$5 subscriptions will pour in. Mr. Goldman's recent reading of Richard Wagner's "Faust" overture was tellingly effective. His new compositions measure up well with his now popular "Sagamore" march, and he has written a number of new ones. The attendance is greater than ever before, but nearly all on the free ticket side.

The National Opera and Concert House Company, in affiliation with the Society of Musical Art Lovers, has arranged for meetings, lectures and concerts to be held, free of charge, at the Hotel Majestic on the evenings of July 19 and August 2. One of the main purposes of the society is to gain public support for grand opera in English.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Mrs. Stevenson and Pola

Two days later, hastening across the court-yard, I turned the corner suddenly, nearly falling over a small Samoan boy, who stood erect in a gallant pose before the house, leaning upon a long stick of sugar-cane, as though it were a spear.

"Who are you?" I asked, in the native language.

"I am your son," was the surprising reply.

"And what is your name?"

"Pola," he said. "Pola, of Tanugamanono, and my mother is the white chief lady, Teulia of Vallima."

He was a beautiful creature, of an even tint of light bronze brown; his slender body reflected the polish of scented coconut oil, the tiny garment he called his lava lava, fastened at the waist, was coquettishly kilted above one knee. He wore a necklace of scarlet berries across his shoulders, and a bright red hibiscus flower stuck behind his ear. On his cheek a single rose-leaf hid the dimple. His large black eyes looked up at me with an expression of terror, overcome by pure physical courage. From the top of his curly head to the soles of his high-arched slender foot he looked tame all-high-bred. To all my inquiries he answered in purest high-chief Samoan that he was my son.

My brother came to the rescue with explanations. Taking pity on me, he had gone to our village (as we called Tanugamanono) and adopted the chief's second son in my name, and here he was come to present himself in person.

I shook hands with him, a ceremony he performed very gracefully with great dignity. Then he offered me the six feet of sugar-cane, with the remark that it was a small, trifling gift, unworthy of my high-chief notice. I accepted it with a show of great joy and appreciation, though by a turn of the head one could see acres of sugar-cane growing on the other side of the river.

There was an element of embarrassment in the possession of this charming creature. I could not speak the Samoan language very well at that time and saw, by his vague but polite smile, that much of my conversation was incomprehensible to him. His language to me was so extremely "high-chief" that I could not understand more than three words in a sentence.

I took him by the hand (that trembled slightly in mine, though he walked boldly along with me) and led him about the house, thinking the sight of all the wonders of Vallima might divert his mind. When I threw open the door of the hall, with its pictures and statues, waxed floor and glitter of silver on the sideboard, Pola made the regulation quotation from Scripture, "And behold the half has not been told me."

He went quite close to the tiger-

skin, with the glass eyes and big teeth. He remarked that it was a large pussy, and then added, gravely, that he supposed the forests of London were filled with these animals.

He held my hand quite tightly going up the stairs, and I realized then that he could never have mounted a staircase before. Indeed, everything in the house, even chairs and tables, books and pictures, were new and strange to this little savage gentleman.

I took him to my room, where I had a number of letters to write. He sat on the floor at my feet very obediently while I went on with my work.

Looking down a few minutes later I saw that he had fallen asleep, lying on a white rug in a childish, graceful attitude, and I realized again his wild beauty and charm.

Late in the day, as it began to grow dark, I asked Pola if he did not wish to go home.

"No, Teulia," he answered, bravely. "But you will be my boy just the same," I explained. "Only you see Tumau (his real mother) will be lonely at first. So you can sleep at the village and come and see me during the day."

His eyes lit up with that and the first smile of the day overspread his face, showing the whitest teeth imaginable.

It was not long before he was perfectly at home in Vallima. He would arrive in the morning early, attended by a serving-man of his family who walked meekly in the young chief's footsteps, carrying the usual gift for me. Sometimes it was sugarcane, or a wreath woven by the village girls, or a single fish wrapped in a piece of banana-leaf, or a few fresh water prawns, or even a bunch of wayside flowers; my little son seldom came empty-handed.

It was Pola who really taught me the Samoan language. Ordinarily the natives cannot simplify their remarks for foreigners, but Pola invented a sort of Samoan baby-talk for me; sometimes, if I could not understand, he would shake me with his fierce little brown hands, crying "Stupid, stupid!" But generally he was extremely patient, trying a sentence in half a dozen different ways, with his bright eyes fixed eagerly on my face; when the sense of what he said dawned upon me and I repeated it to prove that I understood, his own countenance would light up with an expression of absolute pride and triumph.

"Good!" he would say, approvingly. "Great is your high-chief wisdom!"

Once we spent a happy afternoon together in the forest picking up queer land shells, bright berries and curious flowers, while Pola dug up a number of plants by the roots. I asked him the next day what he had done with the beautiful red flowers. His reply was beyond me, so I shook my head. He looked at me anxiously for a moment with the worried expression that so often crossed his face in conversation with me, and patting the floor scraped up an imaginary hole. "They sit down in the dusty," he said in baby Samoan. "Where?"

I asked, "In front of Tumau." And then I understood that he had planted them in the ground before his mother's house.

Another time he came up all laughter and excitement to tell of an adventure.

"Your brother," he said, "the high chief Pola, came riding up by the village as I was walking up to Vallima. He offered me a ride on his horse and gave me his chief-hand. I put my foot on the stirrup, and just as I jumped the horse shied, and as I had hold of the high-chief Pola, we both fell off into the road palasi!"

"Yes," I said, "you both fell off. That was very funny."

"Palasi!" he reiterated. "But here I looked doubtful. Pola repeated his word several times as

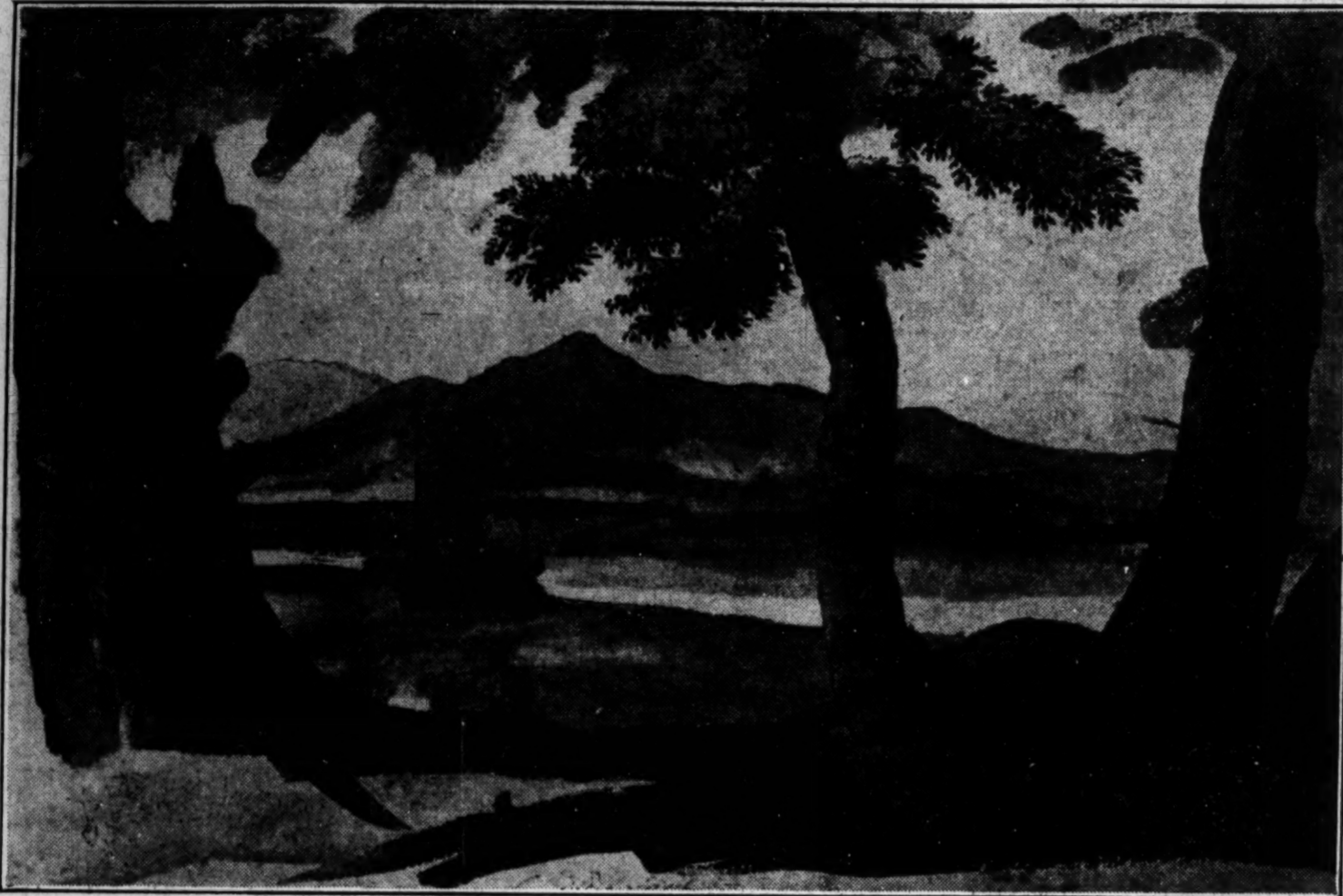
though the very sound ought to convey some idea to my bemuddled brain, and then a bright idea struck him. I heard his bare feet pattering swiftly down the stairs. He came flying back, still laughing, and laid the dictionary in my lap. I hastily turned the leaves, Pola questing in each one like an excited little dog, till I found the definition of his word, "to fall squash like a ripe fruit on the ground."

"Palasi!" he cried, triumphantly, when he saw I understood, making a gesture downward with both hands the while laughing heartily. "We both fell off palasi!"—"Memories of Vallima," Isabel Strong and Lloyd Osbourne.

## Portraiture of the Cat

"It is odd that, notwithstanding the extreme beauty of cats, their elegance of motion, the variety and intensity of their colour, they should be so little painted by considerable artists," writes Philip Gilbert Hamerton. "Almost all the pictures of cats which I remember were done by inferior men, often by artists of a very low grade indeed. The reason for this is probably that although the cat is a refined animal, it is so wanting in the nobler qualities

nissieux, a typical French country village of the better sort. . . . And presently M. Pernet himself, a very prince among men, came with kind and courtly greeting into his dining-room which is all decorated with cups and medals and hung with plates of his famous roses, his blue apron with its pockets full of raffle showing that even now he was working fresh spells to add to his triumphs. As we followed him into the gardens outside, the matchless color of hundreds of "Lyon Rose" greeted us in all directions—the color that has been variously described as "shrimp pink and coral red, with salmon and chrome yellow shades."



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the trustees of the British Museum  
A drawing by Claude Lorrain

## Claude's Wanderings

Sandart makes no mention of the length of time during which Claude was an inmate of Tassi's house. Baldinucci states that he was with him till in April 1625 he left Rome, and commenced a series of wanderings.

These lasted over two years, and for an account of them we have to trust to the Italian writer, as the German passes them over in complete silence. There are, however, certain details mentioned by Baldinucci, which have been introduced by subsequent writers. They are included here for what they may be worth, but their truth is very doubtful.

Claude's motive in undertaking the journey is not known. Whether it was simply the desire of change, or the wish to see his relatives and his native place again, or the hope of obtaining more profitable employment, cannot now be determined. On quitting Rome, his steps led him across the Apennines towards the Adriatic coast of the Peninsula.

In Venice, he is said to have made some stay, and to have painted a few pictures. They cannot now be traced: one of them may perhaps be that engraved in J. B. P. Lebrun's "Recueil de Gravures." It represents Venice and the Lagoon, dotted with its numerous islands, as seen from Mestre, where the railway now crosses from the mainland on a long row of arches.

There was much in the city of the Doges which would commend itself strongly to his imagination. The stately palaces,

"Still glowing with the richest hues of art, As though the wealth within them had run o'er,"

the quays and terraces washed by the gentle ripples of the waveless sea, the harbor busy with groups lading and unlading vessels engaged in the commerce of the Republic: all these are reflected in the sea-ports, refulgent with the sun's rays, which he reproduced often, and which constitute one of his chief claims to fame.

On leaving Venice, Claude chose to prolong his journey to his native country by passing through Germany, instead of taking the direct route through the Milanese territories. Threading his way across the Tyrol, he came to Innsbruck, he descended into Bavaria. It is interesting to note, in contrast to Venice, how foreign to the bent of his genius was the wild and rugged mountain scenery through which he passed in his journey from Italy to the valley of the Isar. His route lay

"Mid savage rocks, and seas of snow that shine, Between interminable tracts of pine," and he must have frequently passed the perilous spots where the hardy mountaineers

"Cross the chasmy torrent's foam-lit bed, Rocked on the dizzy larch's narrow tread."

The sight of these sterner aspects of nature did not strike a responsive chord in his artistic nature. No traces of impressions received during his Tyrolean journey can be found in any of his pictures or sketches.—"Claude Gellée Le Lorrain," by Owen J. Dulles.

as to fall in winning the serious sympathies of noble and generous-hearted men." The reason for this is probably nothing of the sort. To begin with it may be stated categorically that artists as a class, and painters in particular, are seldom "noble and generous-hearted men." Then, although so well-known an animal painter as Rosa Bonheur seldom painted the cat, preferring to dally with his less subtle brother, the lion, and Sir Edwin Landseer, after two youthful attempts, sought easier subjects, nevertheless I can scarcely recall the name of a single artist of note who has not at one time or other made an effort to draw a cat, and almost all of them have failed. The simple fact of the matter is that under any ordinary circumstances the animal is too difficult to paint. The artist, indeed, who would succeed at feline portraiture, must first of all have a certain understanding and sympathy for cats, and then he must devote his lifetime to their study.

Nevertheless one meets with the cat in nearly all forms of art from the time of the early Egyptians down to the present day. Curiously enough she is not a conspicuous figure in Roman or Greek art but perhaps her absence may be accounted for on the same ground as that on which Mrs. Emily James Putnam accounts for the disappearance of the Athenian lady. At any rate there are comparatively few examples of art dealing with cats in the Greek and Roman collections. The two notable exceptions are a Grecian urn of the best period and a bas-relief in the Capitoline Museum on which a young woman is represented who tries to teach her cat to dance while she plays the lyre, the cat naturally preferring to snap at a duck.—Carl Van Vechten in "The Tiger in the House."

Summers and Summers Have Come

[Tantamount Revivited]  
Summers and summers have come, and gone with the flight of the swallow;  
Sunshine and thunder have been, storm and winter and frost;

Here, where the road has climbed from the inland valleys and woodlands  
Dips from the hilltops down, straight to the base of the hills,—  
Here, from my vantage ground, I can see the scattering houses,  
Stained with time, set warm in orchards and meadows and wheat  
Dotting the broad, bright slopes outward, spread to southward and eastward,  
Windswept all day long, blown by the south-east wind.

Stirring the sun-bright uplands stretches a riband of meadow, Shorn of the labouring grass, bulwarked well from the sea,  
Fenced on its seaward border with long clay dikes from the turbid surge and flow of the tides vexing the Westmoreland shores,—  
Miles on miles they extend, level and grassy, and dim,  
Clear from the long red sweep of flats to the sky in the distance,  
Save for the outlying heights, green-rampired Cumberland Point;  
Miles on miles outrolled, and the river-channels divide them,  
Miles on miles of green, barred by the hurtling gusts.

—Charles G. D. Roberts.

## A Visit to a Great Rose-Grower

It was an interesting hour that we spent wandering through the nurseries among thousands of glorious roses—some of which I hardly recognized at first, so vivid were their colors in their own home compared with those I had left under the sunless skies in England of this summer—and discussing their merits and their idiosyncrasies with M. Bernaix, while he filled our hands to overflowing with their exquisite blossoms. And as we bade him farewell among his roses he urged me to go the next day, with Mademoiselle for our guide, to see the world-famous nurseries of Pernet-Ducher, the home of "Soleil d'Or" and "Lyon Rose" and all the countless wonders that have been raised at Vennissieux.

Happy it was for us that charming Mademoiselle was willing to conduct us; for most surely we should never have found our way alone to that distant shrine. An electric tram from the Place Bellecour carried us swiftly miles and miles south-eastwards, along a broad high-road out into the country, past vineyards where ripening grapes hung on trellised vines, and through wide open fields where "la récolte des pommes de terre" in full swing reminded one vividly of poor Bastien Lepage's famous picture. It landed us after an hour in the fly-specked, dusty little square of Yennissieux, a typical French country village of the better sort. . . . And presently M. Pernet himself, a very prince among men, came with kind and courtly greeting into his dining-room which is all decorated with cups and medals and hung with plates of his famous roses, his blue apron with its pockets full of raffle showing that even now he was working fresh spells to add to his triumphs. As we followed him into the gardens outside, the matchless color of hundreds of "Lyon Rose" greeted us in all directions—the color that has been variously described as "shrimp pink and coral red, with salmon and chrome yellow shades."

There never was anyone who spoke in a more moderate and temperate manner than Jesus the Christ. Indeed, he said to his disciples on one occasion, "But let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil." In that same marvelous discourse, the Sermon on the Mount, there is not one overemphasized word, and yet with what directness every sentence finds its mark. One cannot imagine an expletive of any kind issuing from the Master's lips, neither can one imagine his discussing sin, sickness, and death. This, of course, was because Christ Jesus talked of that which has a basis in Principle. Disease he dismissed with a word by healing it, and he treated sin in the same way. Words to him were vehicles for the expression of truth. His conversation turned the thought of those with whom he came in contact away from the contemplation of material unrealities to the contemplation of spiritual facts. His intercourse with others was always potent in its healing influence because his whole life expressed only what is true.

Christian Science is showing individuals how to redeem their conversation because it is teaching them how to redeem their thinking. That "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh" is evidenced on every hand. Thus the egoist's favorite topic of conversation is himself and his achievements. In like manner the man who is losing a false, material sense of self because he is gaining the true sense of man in the image and likeness of God, delights to talk about the realities of Spirit. The great need, therefore, is the purification of human consciousness, the replacing of that which is false with that which is true, the substitution of thought which is controlled by license with thought which is controlled by divine law. This is accomplished only as one begins to think in accord with Principle. God. As one does this his speech quite naturally reflects his improved thinking. Because he is thinking truthfully he will speak truthfully, and this in turn will mean the elimination of exaggerated and extravagant expressions, which are in themselves untruths, and thus his conversation will begin to be in heaven, expressive of harmony, peace, and purity.

On page 21 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "If Truth is overcoming error in your daily walk and conversation, you can finally say, 'I have fought a good fight . . . I have kept the faith,' because you are a better man." Although Mrs. Eddy probably uses the word conversation in this sentence in the same broad sense which Paul probably did, yet that she recognized the necessity of redeeming our daily discourse is shown in an article entitled "Improve Your Time," in her book, "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 230), where she says, "A great amount of time is consumed in talking nothing, doing nothing, and indecision as to what one should do. We do not always realize that talking of sin, disease, and death is really talking nothing, for evil has no real existence, because God, who made all that was made and pronounced it good, never could have created it. We would consider it a decided waste of time to spend hours, or even moments, in discussing the proposition that two and two were five or that five and five were eleven; and yet much time is consumed in the discussion of things which are just as untrue and equally profitless. Unnecessary conversation about what the physical senses seem to suffer or to enjoy can never benefit those who indulge in it, for the physical senses themselves are unreliable witnesses. When one apprehends this fact, and he can only apprehend it in the degree that he understands that God and His perfect spiritual creation alone are true and real, he quite naturally talks more of that which has a basis in truth and less of evil and its false claims, and thus in some degree he repeats in word as well as in deed the human experience of Christ Jesus and becomes a benefactor to all with whom he comes in contact.

When Paul said in this same letter to the Philippians, "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things," he gave a potent recipe for the purification of thought and therefore of conversation. A great man once said that if we would eliminate from our conversation all that was not true we would talk far less but what was left would be of value. It is only as one begins to think in accord with Principle that he realizes the responsibility which rests upon him with regard to his speech, and that he sees

## Conversation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
WHEN Paul wrote to the Philippians, "For our conversation is in heaven," he probably used the word which has here been translated conversation in its broader sense, but undoubtedly he also sought to convey the fact that the daily intercourse and exchange of thoughts and ideas between himself and his fellow workers was of a constructive and uplifting nature, and thereby he presented a most desirable standard, for conversation, even taking the word in its narrower meaning, is certainly one of the things much in need of redemption.

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To let one's conversation be in heaven, therefore, is to allow one's whole habit of life, and this certainly includes his speech, to express what is true. When this standard is applied to our daily walk and conversation the necessity for cleansing those habits of thought which unconsciously control speech becomes apparent. The Master said, "Either make the tree good, and his fruit good; or else make the tree corrupt, and his fruit corrupt; for the tree is known by its fruit." The good tree of spiritualized consciousness, bringing forth the good fruit of purified, uplifting speech and action, is therefore the standard which Paul presented when he said, "For our conversation is in heaven."

All about the garden,  
All about the garden,  
All about the garden,  
The silent shadows creep.

In and out the roses,  
In and out the roses,  
In and out the roses,  
The morning shadows creep.

Close around the dial,  
Close around the dial,  
Close around the dial,  
The noonday shadows creep.

—Henry Newbolt.

We Must Look Beyond  
Those whose faith in the American people carried them hopefully through the long contest with slavery will not be daunted before any minor perplexities. We are equal to these things; and we shall also be equal to the creation of a literature. We need intellectual culture inexpressible, but we need a hearty faith still more. "Never yet was there a great migration that did not result in a new form of national genius." But we must guard against both croakers and boasters; and above all, we must look beyond our little Boston or New York or Chicago or San Francisco, and be willing to be citizens of the great Republic.—Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### General Smuts and the Irish Issue

WHEN the simple announcement was made, the other day, that General Smuts, the South African Premier, was on his way from London to Dublin, for the purpose of conferring with Mr. de Valera and his friends, a very general feeling was at once aroused that a definite step making for peace and settlement had been taken. General Smuts occupies, in the British Commonwealth, a place peculiarly his own. Few men, it is safe to say, understand more thoroughly than he what the British Commonwealth stands for, and what its maintenance and just development mean to the world. To the service of the Commonwealth General Smuts has devoted himself unsparingly, yet in a way which has ever inspired a strange confidence that he was not closing his eyes to mistakes, where mistakes were made, and that his devotion was inspired by a much larger concept of things than that involved in the generally accepted meaning of the word patriotism.

More than once, in the course of the war, it was General Smuts who came to the aid of public thought tremendously beset with the forever consideration of material ways and means, with the ebb and flow of the great struggle on land and sea, and lifted it on to a higher plane. With that inspiring facility he has for looking beyond the events of the moment, he would, in some public statement, like his famous speech in the Guildhall, London, in the spring of 1917, help to renew faith in the final triumph of right in a way as remarkable as it was simple, fixing attention on those "great, silent, invisible forces," as he described them in his Guildhall speech, which were "fighting for the Allies." "In the end," he added simply, on that occasion, "it will be recognized that it is not so much our valor or the strength of our armies, but these deeper forces that carried us to victory."

Yet, two years later, when victory was complete and General Smuts was called upon to sign, with the representatives of the other Allies, the treaty of peace, he did not hesitate to do so under protest. He knew perfectly well that it was not a popular thing to do, that a superficial observer might be inclined to regard it as an attack on that unity which he himself had so earnestly preached. But he was quite undeterred by any such considerations. He made his protest, and, in a carefully-drawn-up statement addressed to the British people on the eve of his return to South Africa, explained the reason why. He insisted that the Peace Treaty, as it then stood, could not bring "lasting appeasement to the nations," but, at the same time, he utterly repudiated the idea of discouragement. He insisted that, instead of sitting down in despair "as reactionaries or anarchists," all should continue to march forward with a firm step "as those who have the great hope." "Now more than ever before," he added, "should the banner of Spirit be borne aloft by all of us, as at once the symbol and the secret of victory."

General Smuts himself has certainly practiced what he preached, during the two years that have elapsed since this statement. In the great struggle against disruption in South Africa, which he has fought and won, he took his stand, at every turn, on just these high ideals. He fought secession in South Africa with all that remarkable ability which had characterized his struggle against Great Britain in the field twenty years ago; but never for a moment did he lose sight of the fact that the only real victory in South Africa, as anywhere else, was the victory secured through conciliation and good will. General Smuts made no secret of what secession really meant. "It means," he declared on one occasion, "not only secession from the British Empire. It means secession of the Dutch-speaking from the English-speaking South Africans, who made together a solemn covenant at union. It means the secession of one province from another, and the break-up of the union which is the noblest legacy of our great statesmen, the consecration of all the sacrifices of the past. It means the complete isolation of Dutch-speaking South Africa, and in that isolation its stranglement and decay."

Such a statement applies with peculiar force and completeness to the situation in Ireland today, and it was because he undoubtedly went to Ireland still holding these views, and because, in the opinion of the great public, both inside Ireland and outside it, he could be trusted to stand by them, that his visit has created such an expectancy of good things.

So far General Smuts has said little about his visit, but what little he has said shows that the hopes raised by it are not likely to be dashed, or long deferred. Speaking in London, the other evening, shortly after his return from Ireland, he expressed himself as hopeful, and insisted that the Irish problem was a solvable problem. "I say that the problem is solvable," he said, "because I have seen it solved in my own country, under circumstances less embittered than in Ireland, but certainly of a very difficult character, too. If ever this problem of the subjection of one people to another presented a hopeless view it was in South Africa. But finally, in a spirit of give and take, forbearance, and trying to render something to the point of view of the other side, we solved the problem, and today South Africa is one of the happiest countries in the Empire. Our forbearance and self-sacrifice have paid us handsome dividends in our national life."

There, for the moment, the matter rests. Rumor still crowds in on rumor, and the whole issue is surrounded, as it has ever been surrounded, with a cloud of contradictions, but there is no mistaking the fact that conciliation is in the air, and that a very strong impression prevails that some means will be found whereby conciliation may at last be realized.

### Congress and the Bonus

AT THIS time a bill giving a further bonus to former service men of the United States is, of course, a political maneuver. Most people, including most of the senators and representatives and even many of the former service men themselves, see the folly of such a payment now. In the American Legion itself there is comparatively little demand for a further cash bonus, for many members who have considered the subject carefully feel that special forms of training and opportunities for settlement on land that is capable of development constitute much more practicable help than a cash payment. The special consideration of the bill now is, therefore, a maneuver to enable members of both houses of Congress to point later to the fact that they favored generosity to the former service men. It is probable that the bill will not even come to a decisive vote, but that action will be deferred in some quiet way that will put no one at a political disadvantage later because of his vote.

A cash bonus, involving a large issue of new bonds, would be, as Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has pointed out, a "load upon the whole people in the form of increased charges, increased taxes, and increased cost of living." He might also have shown that much of this load would fall on the 4,000,000 former service men themselves, who constitute a large part of those who pay taxes directly and indirectly. In fact, in many cases the amount of the bonus would be more than counterbalanced by depreciation on bonds owned by the recipients and by the increase in expenses generally.

Unquestionably the former service men deserve the best that the nation can give them; but it requires intelligent discernment to see what is best for them. Though they need training in work and aid in securing work, most of them do not need cash payments, which would not be enough to use as capital for agriculture or business, but which would, in many cases, be speedily spent for goods of only temporary value. In the meetings of the American Legion there will doubtless be considerable debate on the whole subject; and in the end nearly every one concerned will see clearly that opportunity for progressive activity does not depend on a cash bonus, which would fully satisfy no one and which would react as a burden on the former service men themselves. The present political maneuvering will probably do little but provide material for such debates.

### Children in Industry

It is just as necessary, and the fact may as well be admitted, to deal temperately and calmly with the matter of child welfare, as with the scores or hundreds of other human problems. The tendency, if such a tendency is apparent, to encroach upon individual prerogative, in matters of the home, of education, of personal deportment and amusement, as well as in the more or less prosaic affairs of life, may become objectionable if not obnoxious. It goes without saying that those who, as individuals or as members of state and national organizations, have done much in recent years to protect children from exploitation in the industries, have no desire to intrude where there is not actual and undisputed need of their solicitous activity. The brave fight which they have waged, and must continue to wage, in behalf of the youth of the larger cities and the factory towns in the eastern and southern portions of the United States, cannot be too highly commended. They have opposed greed, selfishness, ignorance, and vice itself in their endeavor to induce the enactment and to compel the enforcement of laws for the better protection of children. No thoughtful, unprejudiced person would undo what they have done, nor would he seek in any way to obstruct their well-directed, reasonable present undertakings.

It is in no captious or faultfinding attitude that the inquiry presents itself as to the wisdom of pursuing what seems to be indicated as the complete future program outlined by speakers at a recent conference in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, of the National Child Labor Committee. It may quite reasonably appear, as the conference declared, that owing to the increasingly early age at which boys and girls enter industrial work and get their first broad view of life, the education and protection of the child is the most important problem of the day. Such a conclusion, reached by a convention or conference composed of specialists whose study and research have been directed along the particular line which has been followed, might not be regarded as unreasonable or extreme. To them, as to many others, it does seem that no more important work than the protection and education of children can be undertaken, and if, from that point, those upon whom the duty devolves of carrying on the work could be left to do it in the ways which to them seem best, possibly a long step in advance might be taken. But in this, as in many other important activities, the diagnostician insists that he should also act in the more intimate capacity of physician, and the counselor seeks also to appear as advocate.

It is with no desire to criticize adversely, or to condemn, the efforts of those who are devoting their energies to the activities of the allied child welfare organizations that it is pointed out that possibly the tendency is to regard the problem as a mass problem, rather than an individual, or at most a class problem. One speaker at the Milwaukee conference observed, for instance, that "child labor does not pay anybody." Another stated that "7 per cent of America's child laborers are found in the rural communities." Still another wisely concluded that the young people were deserting the country for two reasons: monotony and lack of money. Here are three separate statements, all purely academic, and apparently unrelated. And yet they may be taken to indicate a unanimity of thought, or, more to be deplored, a unanimity of purpose, and that purpose the carrying of what has been a helpful and salutary activity, when confined within its proper limits, into the country places and to the farms, where there can be no need of it. The child laborer on the farm is not waiting, longingly and despairingly, to be delivered from his taskmasters. There are days, it may be, when he would rather fish than hoe corn, and days when he would rather read or play than plow or harrow. But he is not downtrodden. Neither is he starved intellectually or morally. As he sings or whistles at his task, or as he toils sometimes grudgingly and dis-

piritedly, he is learning a lesson which even his self-appointed mentors might not be able to teach him. He would smile at their solicitude. Neither are monotony and lack of money driving the virile, educated, progressive young people from the farms today to the extent that they did twenty years or even ten years ago. There may be new fields of activity for the zealous and conscientious welfare workers. There are such fields, and the call for such unselfish service as they know well how to render is insistent and appealing. But this call is not from the rural communities. There honest labor is not degrading, even to the child. It may not teach the lessons which are learned without effort in the cities, but even to those who sometimes imagine that their tasks are uninteresting and colorless, it imparts its own sweet secrets, and in ways all its own.

### Mr. La Cierva's Plans

IF THERE is one accomplishment more than another in which the Spanish statesman excels, it is in formulating a grand scheme of reform or a grand scheme of reconstruction. Such a statement may be taken quite seriously. Any study of the various reform measures proposed by such men as Mr. Alba, Mr. Gasset, Mr. Cambó, and Mr. Calderón, to mention only a few names at random, would show them to be statesmanlike and altogether excellent. They are, however, for the most part entirely theoretical. Given an unlimited supply of money, the carrying out of the plans of many Spanish statesmen could only, it would seem, be attended by the happiest results. Spain, however, so far from having an unlimited supply of funds, has always professed to find the task of raising sufficient money to meet her absolutely necessary expenditures one of extreme difficulty. The result has been that none of these schemes have ever got any further than an elaborate setting forth in print and a nine-days' discussion in the press.

With every desire, therefore, to commend the excellent spirit in which it is undertaken, it is difficult not to view with a certain measure of skepticism the elaborate plan recently laid before the Spanish Cortes by John de la Cierva, the Minister of Public Works, in the new government. Mr. La Cierva is perfectly right when he declares that the need for drastic and comprehensive reforms was never so urgent as it is at present, and that it is now "a question of the very life of the country and nothing less." But many there are who could wish that the new Minister of Public Works had made a practical beginning in one of the hundred and one directions where such a beginning could be made, rather than formulate a scheme aimed at bringing about something very like an economic and industrial millennium all at once.

Mr. La Cierva asks for 7,000,000,000 pesetas. He designs to spend hundreds of millions on the construction of roads and bridges, millions on secondary or district roads, millions on hydraulic works, on lighthouses and auxiliary construction, on agricultural schools and establishments of various kinds, and on forestal hydrological works and repopulation schemes—all this in addition to a vast scheme for the nationalization and wide expansion of the railway system of the country.

Railways are, of course, Mr. La Cierva's great subject. During his whirlwind election campaign, last year, in reply to the plea from the railway companies that if they were to be compelled to supply a better service and build new rolling stock, then they must have the right to increase their rates, Mr. La Cierva remarked stolidly that they must certainly increase their rolling stock, and supply better service, but that they must look to more efficient management and not to government doles to supply the necessary funds. If they could not make the railways pay on the existing rates, no matter what they did in the way of improved management, then, Mr. La Cierva declared grimly, the railways must be nationalized. What he intends to do about the railways, now that he is in office, is not yet clear. Elaborate negotiations are in progress, and all the indications are that the Minister of Public Works intends to stand by his election announcements. The only matter of regret is that Mr. La Cierva is not devoting himself to this question with a view of getting something done, rather than dissipating his efforts in a vast scheme of national reconstruction, such as that involved in the plan at present before the Cortes.

### Something Different in School Music

THOMAS WHITNEY SURETTE, who has been appointed to put a music department in operation at Bryn Mawr College, in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, has been more conspicuous in recent years for what he has accomplished as an independent laborer in behalf of education and art than for anything he has done as a member of an academic staff. He has particularly distinguished himself as a reformer in the field of public-school music, his service being to make men and women who are engaged in the formal training of children realize the importance of the study of folk songs. In order to illustrate his ideas effectively, and communicate them widely, he instituted, a few years ago at his native town of Concord, Massachusetts, summer sessions for teachers, and in so doing won the high honor of being regarded by conservative and conventional persons as a futile experimenter and as an enemy to the established pedagogical order.

"We do not mind being criticized," said, in effect, a certain grammar-school principal at the time when Mr. Surette, under official sanction, was helping to overhaul the music courses of the public schools of Boston, "but we want our critic to be a regular member of the teaching profession." Which really meant, no doubt, that teachers did not care to give up traditional ways which they understood, for an innovator's ways which they did not understand, and which, in fact, had never been tested and codified. It was probably the opposition of those workers in the public schools who regarded him as an outsider that determined Mr. Surette to organize his summer classes in folk song teaching. For what the philosopher from modern Concord offered to the schools in place of the old Do, Re, Mi, which had been the vogue for seventy years, or from the time of Lowell Mason, was not, as far as the teachers could see, a new method of study for

elementary, intermediate, and advanced classes, but only a little fresh material for casual diversion, and very simple material at that. The thing which he proposed as a substitute for the old routine of scale drill and note-reading practice lacked those technical and disciplinary elements which seem to be the reliance of any graded scheme of instruction.

Indeed, this Alcott among musicians expressed frank disregard for the entire mechanism which had been built up by three generations of pedagogues and exercise-book editors and had been incorporated into the public-school system of Boston. The singing of folk songs he held to be a correct basis for a child's musical education; the ciphering of problems, however, in which lines, spaces, half-notes, quarter-notes, sharps, and flats were symbols, he held to be an incorrect one. And so an important controversy was started, though by no means was settled, either in Boston or in Concord. The issues have been discussed far and wide in the United States, Mr. Surette himself disturbingly presenting his arguments in towns east, west, north, and south where he has gone lecturing, and many teachers whose interest in music is artistic rather than theoretical, courageously championing his views.

Mr. Surette goes to Bryn Mawr with an extraordinary experience of men, women, and children, and with a remarkable backing of musicians and musical amateurs. Long ago, as lecturer in university extension courses, he secured the friendship of innumerable members of musical clubs, and of late he has obtained, as school-music reformer, a following that he can assuredly count upon through everything. "He taught me all I know about musical form," is the significant testimony which an American composer of the first rank once gave in the hearing of a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. But a greater help to him, one might almost say, than his supporters, are his opponents. Those teachers who resist his advocacy of folk song study may fairly be said to do him a kindness every time they flout him. Better yet, somebody, the other day, on being asked about the Surette-Wagnerian talks, which were a part of a club course in a certain New England city twenty years ago, replied, "Dreadfully uncompromising!" A lecturer who can make such an impression that he is remembered as dreadfully uncompromising after twenty years should prove, forsooth, a forcible college professor.

### Editorial Notes

THE Turks are casting longing eyes on what they term "lovely Smyrna," which the Greeks hold in answer to sacred traditions and the call to complete Greek unity. Smyrna is the real war prize, and it looks as though the conduct of Constantine may encourage the Turkish Nationalist leader, Mustapha Kemal, in the belief that he can put the Greeks, bag and baggage, out of Anatolia. Constantine, apparently, has now played his last card. It is all very well for him to say that the Greeks will fight independent of allied mediation. But Greek reverses and Ismid admit of only one interpretation. The King wants to force the Allies to pluck the Greek chestnuts out of the fire. But Constantine may find that there is a greater task ahead than that of saving Pan-Hellenism in Asia Minor. It is that of saving Constantine.

THE old adages about silver-lined clouds and ill winds that blow beneficently somewhere, seem to be proving themselves beyond a doubt in the case of Columbia University summer school students and the housing problem. For many months New York has groaned over the high rents demanded and collected by landlords. For years summer school students have complained about their long hunt for a place to live. This year it is different. According to the secretary of the university's residence bureau, the number of apartments and rooms in the immediate vicinity of the college, at the disposal of the students, far exceeds that in any previous year, as many people who have never before rented rooms in their apartments, or sublet their entire living quarters when leaving town for the summer, have felt obliged to do so this season on account of the high rents. Thus the summer students are reaping an advantage.

PEOPLE should really be more careful about their old books. There was that manuscript of Oscar Wilde's, attracting everybody's attention by the announcement, a few weeks ago, of its long-delayed discovery, just where somebody had thrust it years ago, in the drawer of an old desk. And now here is this account of a Seattle man finding a certificate for some sixty or seventy shares of bank stock between the pages of a faded old copy of Spenser's "Faerie Queene." Perhaps it is only natural that finders of such documents should expect to profit by their discoveries. But when will people give over thrusting valuable papers into out-of-the-way places? Perhaps not soon. In the meantime, what a stimulus is afforded for the reading of the old standard books!

MOTORING parties in the United States this year are grateful, not only for cheaper gasoline, but for even the slight decrease in the charges of some of the wayside inns. Last year, and to a somewhat lesser extent this year, many an inn has deserved to be called the Pelican, after the one that used to be in Newbury, England, of which a stage-coach traveler wrote:

The famous inn at Speenhamland,  
That stands below the hill,  
May well be called the Pelican,  
From its enormous bill.

THE AUSTRALIAN LEGION, the name given to a young men's movement in the Commonwealth, is trying a novel plan of criticizing its own proposed foundations. To this end the Victorian branch has formed a model parliament and will submit the first section of the Constitution, which deals with imperial and international policy, to intensive discussion. The legion may not attain the high political place marked out for it, but its vigorous and constructive entry into public life must prove a boon, and it is satisfying to find that many influential men have done all in their power to assist it. Anything which will banish apathy and promote sound thinking will deserve to have its membership counted by legions.